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Leaders of 20 years.
Rs. 135 only.
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BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 180 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1919. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
30th August ..	Nankin ..	6853	
6th September..	Somali ..	6712	
15th	Margha† ..	8258	
20th	Bremen* ..	11540	Transport
26th	Merkara† ..	8235	Extra B. I. Co.'s
27th	Malta ..	6064	Sailing.

*No accommodation is available for Civilian Passengers by the "Bremen".
†As the "MARGHA" and "MERKARA" are conveying Troops there is no accommodation for Second Saloon Passengers by these Steamers.

	NATIVE FIRST SALOON.	SECOND SALOON.	SERVANTS. DECK.		
	"A"	"B"	"C"	"A"	"B"
BOMBAY TO LONDON :—	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs. Rs.
Single ..	742	687	633	524	469 227
Return .	1,113	1,031	950	786	704 340
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES :—					
Single ..	698	655	600	502	447 210
Return .	1,047	982	900	753	671 315

The "B" and "C" rates of Passage Money in the FIRST SALOON and "B" rate of Passage Money in the SECOND SALOON have reference to the situation of the accommodation only. Passengers occupying such accommodation in either class enjoy all the privileges of those paying the higher rate, the only difference being in the position of the cabins allotted.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	
1st Sept. ..	Dilwara ..	5474	
15th " ..	Khiva ..	8047	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About.	Steamers.	
29th Aug. ..	Palitana ..	Karachi and P. Gulf
30th " ..	Linga ..	Karachi direct
4th Sept. ..	Pundua ..	E and S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tenyo Maru	T. Yoshisaki	4172	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Hotsi Maru		2658	27th Aug.	7th Sept.
Kinkiu Maru	K. Yawata	5853	27th Aug.	4th Sept.
Ikkuo Maru.	John Salter	4784	1st Sept.	11th Sept.
Totomi Maru	G. Matsushita	3256	8th Sept.	19th Sept.

For Freight apply to:—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.
Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.	Destination
Saigon-Maru	S. Kondo	18th Aug.	6th Sept.	Japan
Indus-Maru	T. Watanabe	29th Aug.	4th Sept.	"
Kasado-Maru	N. Yamasi	5th Sept	20th Sept.	"
Indo-Maru	S. Arai	11th Sept.	17th Sept.	"

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports).
For Freight apply to:—
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,500,000
Paid-up Capital £750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £750,000
Reserve Fund £700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York.
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,400	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,400	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	3	6
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

HEAD OFFICE, LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundhar	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Pasrur
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Karachi	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur	Ludhiana	
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS on all out stations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 40,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 25,000,000

Head Office: Yokohama.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Brunch, Calcutta, Changchun, Chefoo, Dairen, Foochow, Hankow, Harbin, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Taiwan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
S. HIRAWA,
Manager.
Post Box No. 277.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed on the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, on the minimum balance up to Rs. 3,000 between the 5th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

BANKING.

SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 3,00,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 45,00,000
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankaw	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Tori-Kamacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 888.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Imperial Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 50,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 27,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.
BRANCHES:

LONDON	AMOY	KARENKO
NEW YORK	BANKA	KELUNG
SHANGHAI	BANKOK	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITCH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHIRETOKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	SHICHIO
SEMARANG	HEITEIKO	TAINAN
SOURABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	KO	TAMSUI
KOBE	KOKAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS throughout INDIA and ABROAD.
CHAIRMAN.
Manager.

BANK OF DACCA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL ... Rs. 5,00,000
DIVIDED INTO 5,000 SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.
Payable with application, Rs. 20 per share with an Admission-fee of Re. 1 per application.
On allotment, Rs. 20 per share.
The balance, Rs. 60 per share, [illegible] likely to be called at present and [illegible] called, will be payable in three equal instalments of Rs. 20, each.
Shares [illegible] payable at par.
BUSINESS COMMENCED FROM 2ND JUNE, 1919.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at [illegible] per cent. per annum.
SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed at 4 to 5 per cent. per annum.
Every kind of BANKING and MONEY AGENCY BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
For particulars, enquire of—
MANAGING AGENTS,
Bank of Dacca, Ltd.,
DACCA.
4057

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL AUTHORISED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 15,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Re. 1 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rate of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favour able terms [illegible] application.
[illegible] ROW,
Manager.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premiums in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Indian Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary.
or
KHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.,
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarapore, Esq., Barrister-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Presidency Secretariat & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P., (Messrs. Naranji & Co.), (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum rates. Liberal terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. [illegible]
SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.
AUCTION SALE of some of the effects of the late W. Roberts of Calenders Cable and Construction Co., Ltd.
Under instructions from Messrs. Cragie Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, the 1st September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, some of the effects of the late Mr. W. Roberts, consisting of:—
Leather trunks, and [illegible] electric fan, iron beds with wire mattresses, writing desk, cooking utensils, weighing machine, glass and [illegible] ware, tea set and other miscellaneous [illegible].
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1919.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4682.
AUCTION SALE of Packing Cases, Wood Scantlings, Scrap Iron, Manilla Ropes, Carpets, Water Tanks, Belts, Nuts, etc.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 5th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the B. B. & C. I. S. N. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, the following goods:—
Empty packing cases, scrap iron, Manilla rope, carpets, empty casks, drums, tins, old linen, cable chain, etc.
MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 1st September, 1919.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.
GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.
Sale of new high class furniture of a manufacturer sale on 1st September, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.), at 23, Churchgate Street, Peddie Coronation Durbar Hotel in the old godown of Messrs. Pauliole and Co., the M. & W. AUCTION CO., will sell the below mentioned furniture, by the order of a manufacturer furniture:—Such as dining tables, chairs, drawing cabinet, double door almyrah, book case, chest of drawers, writing table, fashionable high class drawing room sofa, [illegible] and table, wooden [illegible] partitions, [illegible] reclining chairs, etc., etc.
And also those below, up-to-date jewellery consigned [illegible] sanctioned by the order of a Sharaf [illegible] merchant.
Jewellery:—Such as diamonds and Ruby rose Ring, single diamond ring, diamonds and emeralds necklaces, diamond and pearl necklace, pearls rifle's bangles set, diamond kada jodis and other [illegible] ornaments and fire-proof safe, etc., etc.
BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.
[illegible] September, 1919.

PLEASE CALL AT
AHMED E. ESAA
MERCER
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY
FOR
SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-C
IN ALL THE
LATEST GRADES AND SHA
HIGHLY DURABLE.
WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.
QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CH
We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over
V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1295.
AUCTION SALE OF SAW MILL MACHIN[illegible]
On WEDNESDAY, the 3rd September, at 3.30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, by order of N. C. Dalal, Esquire, Attorney for Messrs. Jivalal Ojha Bhai and Co., at the godown of the said Company at Ahmedabad Street, Danabunder, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Burn Brown and Co.:—
(1) Log frame saw to take logs up to 15in. by A. Ransome and Co., this Machine is bolted to a massive cast iron bed plate which carries bearings for crank shaft. Logs to be sawn are fed forward by four feed rollers, logs being carried on two string four wheel timber carriages will take logs up to 25in. long.
(2) Chelsea joiner by A. Ransome and Co. This machine performs the following operations:—
Sawing:—It will take circular saw up to 32in. [illegible]
Grooving:—Grooving [illegible]
Rebating [illegible] sealing.
(3) Self acting circular saw bench by A. Ransome and Co., will take saws up to 36in.
(4) Band saw table of 21in.
(5) Band saw machine 24in. pulley by A. Ransome and Co.
(6) Emery wheel blade sharpening machine.
(7) Cochrane patent vertical tubular boiler 15in. by 30in. by [illegible]
(8) Steam Engine, Wilson make 14 N. H. P.
(9) Heater [illegible] Feather.
(10) Self acting saw [illegible]in.
(11) Circular saws 30in. six.
(12) Circular saws 30in. nine.
(13) Circular saws 36in. six.
(14) Circular saws 28in. one.
(15) Circular saws 50in. two.
Shafting, Gearing Pullers, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 BALES JAPANESE SHEETINGS AND 1 BALE JAPANESE SHIRTINGS.
On THURSDAY, the 4th September at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the godown [illegible] opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Chaklala Gully, Muljee Jetha Market by order of the [illegible] concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties:—
On account and at the risk of Seth Haji Abdul Carrim Salemahomed:—
7 bales Japanese sheetings ex S.S. Oregoon.
On account and at the risk of Seth Thacker sey Keshavji:—
1 bale Japanese shirtings No. [illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY AT "GOWALIA TANK" STREET, NEXT TO GAMADIA'S AGIARY WITHIN THE FORT OF BOMBAY.
On MONDAY, the 8th September, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction under instructions from the owner the following very valuable landed property on the premises.
All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Cawasji Patel Street within the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 185 sq. yds or 154 sq. yds according to Collector's records of thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 272 New No. 5162 Old Survey Nos. 295 and 396 and New Survey No. 8971 and bounded on the East by the said Cawasji Patel Street on the West by Halalkore's Passage on the North by the Panchayat Agiary known as Gamadias Agiary and on the South by the house of Byramji Cawasji Bisney and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 'B' Ward No. 1519 and street Nos. 126 and 128.
The above property will be sold under guarantee of marketable title.
Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.
AUCTION SALE OF 600 RAZORS, DAMAGED AND 2,000 YARDS MOSQUITTO NETTING.
By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Surplus Textiles Stock Depot, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st day of September, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., (S.T.) in the morning, at the Army Clothing Factory, Colaba, opposite Old Colaba Railway Station:—
600 razors [illegible] to Netting.
Terms:—Cash will be required at the time [illegible]

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
AUCTION SALE OF IRON SA[illegible]
TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 2nd inst. at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the premises [illegible] Mazagon Darookhana, Ward No. [illegible] Rustom Cyrus Lokhandwala and Mahomed Ebrahim Abdool, 175 tons iron scrap.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF [illegible] FACTORY AT BHICOND[illegible] MILES FROM KHANDALA STATION.
Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell on the 8th instant sell by Public Auction their premises at 22 Apollo Street, at 4.30 p.m., (S.T.), by order of the following:—
All that piece or parcel of land [illegible] containing by admeasurement about [illegible] acres of land together with the [illegible] factory standing thereon [illegible] the interior from the Khandala Railway [illegible]
[illegible] under Hydraulic [illegible] Wheel with [illegible] driving power, [illegible] gear by [illegible] sure Feed pump, Double acting plunger type [illegible] piping connections [illegible] Gin Engine and Boiler [illegible] masonry of stone in [illegible] with roofs of corrugated [illegible] Trusses with purlins [illegible] ations, all iron [illegible] though holding [illegible] accommodation [illegible] extended for [illegible] and one hot water [illegible] water tank and [illegible] water supply and [illegible] tanks. There are [illegible] quarters in a line for [illegible] and Engineers [illegible]
The factory has been [illegible]
For further particulars [illegible] sale, apply to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 1st September 1919.

DROPS OF [illegible]
MAKE MILLION[illegible]
and to write [illegible]
A BLUNDE[illegible]
"Iaketine" marks the highest [illegible] Ink making.
Try and reap its Benefit.
G. S. RANADE & [illegible]
BOMBAY No. 4.

SOAPS. CANDLE[illegible]
We keep large stocks of famous BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS, TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by William Gossage and Sons, Ltd.; Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of different sizes and manufacture, micals, such as SODA BIC[illegible] SODA ASH, SILICATE [illegible] CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHIN[illegible] CRESCENT ALKALI, SALA[illegible]
For [illegible] apply to:—
MESSRS. AHMED HU[illegible]
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMB[illegible]

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be *divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.*

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 9 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and foremost the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc. etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARIBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPEWRITER & DUPLICATOR supplies. Typewriting work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

[illegible]LANEOUS.

[illegible]ys on good security. Apply [illegible]D., Putni Building, First [illegible]rest. 4309

[illegible]ONS VACANT.

[illegible]TYPIST, who must have [illegible]Matric., pay Rs. 30, with [illegible]. Apply personally SHROFF [illegible]wala Building, 320, Grant

[illegible]or Labour Corps War Hospi[illegible]r. - TYPISTS, pay Rs. 60 to [illegible] with testimonials to the OFFI[illegible]DING the Hospital. 4319

WANTED.—VETERINARY SURGEONS, Salary Rs. 45 rising to Rs. 100. Only [illegible] need apply to DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Baroda. 4278

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified and experienced VETERINARY GRADUATE. Apply stating terms to Box No. 47, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4314

WANTED—An experienced CARDING & SPINNING MASTER for up-country Mill, European or native. Apply stating salary or see personally: GOMRAJ PATEHCHAND, No. 60-62, Chipichal, Outside the Fort, Bombay. 4308

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—L. C. E. or qualified OVERSEER to take over charge [illegible] Department; one with long experience [illegible] Salary Rs. 100 rising to Rs. 150. [illegible]p with testimonials, etc., to The RADHANPUR STATE. 4317

WANTED—3 UNDERGRADUATES as clerks for J. N. Petit Institute. Salary Rs. 45 according to qualifications. Apply in handwriting to Hon. SECRETARY, [illegible]by Road. 4291

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with good knowledge of correspondence and a SALESMAN for American and Japanese goods. Only competent men should apply to Box No. 38, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4292

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CLERKS for Commercial firm, good handwriting [illegible] knowledge of Accountancy and Correspondence writing essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 26, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4263

WANTED—A B Sc. knowing Hindi on Rs. 70-10-140 or a plucked B. Sc. on Rs. 60-8-110 or an Intermediate (Science) on Rs. 50-8-110 (biennial increment) as 2nd Science [illegible]er in the Robertson High School, Burhanpur. The candidate must know Hindi and [illegible] an agreement to serve at least for two years in the school. PRESIDENT, Municipal Committee, Burhanpur. 4187

WANTED—Immediately by an English firm, an experienced CLERK, knowing correspondence, accounts and general office work. Good knowledge of correspondence absolutely essential. A shorthand typist preferred. Good prospects for a really competent man. Apply Box No. 46 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4313

WANTED—Capable and experienced ACCOUNTS OFFICERS to take charge of the Accounts Departments of very large industrial concerns. Salary Rs. 900—50—1,250. Only men who have wide experience and are [illegible] first class Accountants need apply to SECRETARY, Tata Industrial Bank, [illegible] Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay. Envelopes should be marked in the top left hand corner "ACCOUNTANT." 4294

WANTED.

WANTED—LOCO TYPE STEAM ENGINE of 100 to 150 H. P. brand new or secondhand Apply Box No. 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4242

WANTED to purchase.—OLD SHARE BAZAR BROKERS CARD. Communicate with particulars stating price to Box No. 935, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 3873

WANTED URGENTLY—One COTTON BALING PRESS with [illegible] engine, pumps complete in good working [illegible] der Platto double roller gin. Apply [illegible] full particular and price to Box No. [illegible] Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4298

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A [illegible] COMMODIOUS HOUSE with [illegible] in good locality in Bombay. Write [illegible] full particulars of accommodation, fur[illegible] lighting and Sanitary system, etc., and lo[illegible] price required to Box No. 48, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4320

FOR SALE.

AT CRAWFORD & CO'S, AUCTION TODAY, glass door, cup-boards, Medical and other appliances, etc. 7321.

ECONOMY plus Satisfaction is what you get by buying your Stationery from us. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART. Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

LADIES do you sketch? We have received a fresh consignment of drawing instruments, papers, inks, colours, etc. Ask for list. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

FOR SALE AT MAZAGON—A large PROPERTY, close to Tram and Railway stations. 20,000 square yards land with large bungalows, flat premises, chawls, godowns and undeveloped land. Fetching rent Rs. 5,000. Brokers need not apply. For particulars apply to Box No. 41, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4297

EXTENSIVE CHAWLS situated in midst of Mills on freehold land at Curry Road, having over 250 rooms including ten shops, occupied by mill-hands and fetching monthly Rs. 1,050. FOR SALE. Unique opportunity to mill-owners anxious to provide housing accommodation for their operatives. Write Box No. 49, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4322

TO BE LET;

TO BE LET—A GODOWN at Chinch Bunder Road. Apply A. S. CURIMBHOY & Co., 5, Mumbadevi Road, Bombay. 4226

PUBLIC & LEGAL NOTICES.

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Third insertion ... As. 8 per line
Four insertions ... As. 8 per line
Fifth and subsequent insertions ... As. 4 per line
Minimum charge ... Rs. 2

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTIFICATION

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council desires to nominate as under 21 candidates for training in the Rangers' Course at the Forest College, Dehra Dun, with a view to their qualifying for appointment to the Bombay Forest Department as Rangers:—

6 for service in the Northern Circle.
7 for service in the Central Circle.
6 for service in the Southern Circle.
2 for service in the Sind Circle.

2. Candidates should submit their applications in person to the Undersigned in his Office at Poona on the 30th September 1919 at 12 noon.

3. Candidates must be not less than 18 nor more than 23 years of age on 1st April 1920. They should furnish with their applications the following certificates:—

(i) A certificate that the candidate is a "Native of India" as described in section 6 of 33 Victoria Chapter 3.

(ii) A certificate of age.

(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations signed by the Civil Surgeon of any District specifically testifying to the candidate's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for a rough out-door life in Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or small-pox. A letter to the Civil Surgeon for the certificate should be taken by the candidate from a Divisional Forest Officer or a Conservator.

(iv) A Certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

(v) A certificate that the candidate has passed one or other of the following examinations, viz:—

(a) the B. A., F. A., B.Sc., or B. Ag., examination.

(b) the Matriculation where no school Final examination exists.

(c) the School Final or leaving Examination provided the candidate can show that he has qualified in English and Mathematics up to the Matriculation standard or for European candidates a certificate of having passed the High School Examination with a similar proviso.

N B.—The certificates (iii) and (iv) must bear date not further back than April 1st 1919.

4. Stipends will be paid to the successful candidates whilst at the College.

5. Candidates must be prepared to serve in any Circle.

6. Any further information required may be obtained personally by the candidates at the Undersigned's Office at Poona or any of the Conservators' or Divisional Forest Offices in the Presidency.

By order,

T. R. BELL,
Chief Conservator of Forests,
Bombay Presidency.

Camp via Poona, 17th June, 1919.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

WANTED—Thirty registered MEDICAL GRADUATES, who, in return for a retainer of Rs. 100 each per year, will bind themselves in writing to work whole-time under the Executive Health Officer on Rs. 15 each per day whenever called up for work on the outbreak of an epidemic of a dangerous and infectious disease. No private practice will be allowed while they are paid Rs. 15 per day by the municipality. No conveyance allowance will be paid except under special circumstances warranting it.

Applications should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 20th September, 1919.

(Sd.) SORAB C. HORMUSJEE,
M.D., D.P.H.,
Ag. Executive Health Officer,
Bombay Municipality.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 30th Aug. 1919. 4315

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING COMPANY LTD.

ALL the balance shares of this Company having been subscribed no further applications will be accepted.

T. SOUSA MACHADO,
Secretary.

Bombay, 30th August, 1919. 4311

NOTICE.

SITES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

ABOUT 500 acres of land in the vicinity of Bombay will shortly be available for allotment to companies, firms, or individuals for industrial purposes. Part of the area contains clay suitable for brick or pottery manufacture.

2. A map of the whole area can be seen at the office of the undersigned. Information regarding the conditions on which sites will be allotted, and forms of application, can also be obtained.

3. Applications for sites will be received up to 30th September, 1919.

R. D. BELL,
Director of Industries.

New Custom House, Ballard Road, Bombay, 4318

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S.S. "HOSEI MARU" having arrived on 28th instant, from Japan the CONSIGNEES of her CARGO are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

Bombay, 28th Aug. 1919.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "INDUS MARU" having arrived from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the cargo has been discharged, Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's appointed surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. No bag cargo in single gunny will be surveyed. The bills for claims are to be sent this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.

WANTED.

WANTED—A number of TEMPORARY CLERKS for the office of the Field Controller of Military Accounts, Poona, for a period of six months on the following terms:—

PAY.

	Rs.
Graduates (B. A., or B. Sc., M. A., or M. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District ...	100
Under-graduates (i.e. Passed I. A., or passed I. Sc.), Non-residents of Poona District ...	80
Passed Matriculates. Non-residents of Poona District ...	60

These rates include War Allowance:

BONUS.

An initial bonus of Rs. 50 on joining appointment at Poona and a terminal bonus of Rs. 50 on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE.

Travelling allowance for themselves from their homes to Poona under Civil Service Regulations. Travelling allowance for themselves back to their homes on completion of six months' *satisfactory* service.

CONDITIONS.

1. Candidates will be required to pass a short test examination before appointment.

2. Clerks found unsatisfactory after appointment will be liable to discharge at once and will have no claim to the terminal bonus nor to the travelling allowance for the return journey.

3. Intending candidates should apply in writing to "The FIELD CONTROLLER OF MILITARY ACCOUNTS, POONA" their applications being supported by the following documents:—

(i) A copy of the University Certificate showing the examination passed by the candidate, the original certificate being shown to the F. C. M. A. on the candidate being selected and ordered to join.

(ii) A certificate showing the place of the candidate's residence from the Head Master of his School or the Principal of his College where he last read."

4092

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY the 6th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Bakrid) under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919. 4316

LOST A LEATHER BAG.

CONTAINING 10 Tata Bank Shares Allotment Letter No. 11834 in the name of Abdul Husein Isaji and Allotment Letter for five numbers not known. Four Tata Deferred New Shares, Temporary Receipts only in the name Bejnath Ramnath with one call receipt and several transfers signed by various persons of 2 Bharucha, 135 Scindhia, 2 Jamshed, 12 Tata Oil, 110 Petrol, 85 Central Bank, 400 Tata Bank, and three Memo Blocks. Any person dealing with the above will do so at his own cost and risk. Finder will be rewarded.

EBRAHEM FAZUL & BOGA ANVERI,
Share and Stock Broker,
17-19, Humum Street.

Bombay, 25th August, 1919. 4289

NOTICE

Re. THREADS MANUFACTURED BY THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MFG. CO., LTD.

ON and from the 1st September, all kinds of sewing threads manufactured by the Manockjee Petit Mills, will be sold at our shop at Ganeshwadi, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay, as before on usual terms.

Orders with remittance of 25 per cent. of the value, will be promptly executed.

Goods will be forwarded V.P.P. or as desired by constituents.

Bombay, 28th August, 1919.

KANJI DHARAMSEY, SONS & CO.,
Selling Agents,
The Manockjee Petit and the
Dinshaw Petit Mills,
Ganeshwadi, Bombay. 4299

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has contracted to purchase from Bai CHANDANBAI, widow of Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji, Sir JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Baronet, and FARDOONJEE JAMSETJEE, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, the Trustees of the Indenture of Settlement, dated 22nd December, 1887, between Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji of the first part, Bai Chandanbai Hormarji of the second part and Hormarji Ardeshir Hormarji, Chandanbai Hormarji and Nathaniel Spencer of the third part, the property described below:—

All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, charge, lease, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, sale, easement or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the [illegible] by admeasurement twelve thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts, with the messuages or dwelling houses or three bungalows and premises standing thereon, one of which is known as "Gibbs House", situate at Gibbs Road, Tarwady, Malabar Hill, in the Sub-Registration District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the North and West by the property of Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, on or towards the East by Government ground and on or towards the South by Sri Road and the property of Bomonji Ardeshir Hormarji, together with the appurtenances to the same hereditaments and premises belonging or usually held therewith.

Dated this 23th day of August, 1919.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay. 4301

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JOOSAB HAMID in his own right and the said HAJI JOOSAB HAMID, Bai HAWABAI, wife of Allimahomed Haji Sulleman, Bai RABIABAI, wife of Ahmed Abdulla, Bai BIBIBAI, wife of Haji Ebrahim Haji Abdulla, YEMNABAI, daughter of Tyeb Hamid, a minor of the age of about 14 years by her guardian, the said Haji Joosab Hamid, JENUMBAI, widow of Adamjee Joosab, and YEMNABAI, wife of Sulleman Ahmed, the heirs and legal representatives of Tyeb Hamid, deceased, and his widow KHATUBAI also deceased, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our cliena, Mr. OBEDUR REHMAN bin ABDUL REHMAN, also of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our Office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of quit and ground rent and partly of pension and tax tenure, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 104, New No. 6036, Old Survey No. 1089 and New Survey No. 1855 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the property of Gulam Mahomed Surfudin and on the South by the property of Munchershaw Hormasjee Cama, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 126-127 and Street No. 77-79 (D) and were formerly and are now in the possession of the said Vendors.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4249

LEGAL NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WITH reference to the notice given under the signature of Messrs. Dubash and Co., Attorneys for Shivshanker Govindji, dated the 26th day of August, 1919, in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle," and the "Bombay Samachar" of the 28th instant in respect of certain properties at Ville Parle described in the schedule to the said notice belonging to our client Chunilal Narsi, we are instructed by our client Chunilal Narsi that the allegations made in the said notice are false, that our client carried on no business in partnership with Mr. Shivshanker Govindji either in Bengal Coal as alleged in the said notice or in anything else. We are also instructed that it is false that the said properties were purchased out of the earnings of any such business and that the said Shivsanker Govindji has an equal half share therein. Our client the said Chunilal Narsi is the absolute owner of the said properties and the said Shivshanker Govindji has no interest therein.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for Chunilal Narsi
4323

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr HAJI MIA HASSON SHA KADRI has contracted to sell to me the undersigned the undermentioned property and all persons having any claim upon or to the said property or any part or portion thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lease, trust, inheritance, charge, possession, maintenance or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known to the undersigned at the house of Mr. Abdullabhai Hussanali at Khasam Building, Kaliwada, Mandvi, outside the Fort of Bombay, or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes of Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale of the above property will be completed without regard to any such claims which will then be considered to have been waived and regarded as null and void.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house or shed standing thereon situate, lying and being at Delisle Road, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay admeasuring 901 square yards or thereabouts and being a portion of the land assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 121 and 217 New No. 1203% Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 4/2945 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under G Ward No. 1869 (3), Street No. 865-B and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of Mukundji Kuber and Karimbhoy Tajbhoy, on or towards the South by the property of Pirojsha Jamshedji Joshi, on or towards the East by the property of the Church and on or towards the West by the Government passage connecting with the road leading to the Globe Mill.

Dated this 30th day of August, 1919.

ESSUFALI GULAM ALI.
4312

AMUSEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of Concerts, Cinemas and other Amusements inserted [illegible] tion to the

"EAST LYNNE"

(Adapted from Mrs. Henry Wood's well-known Novel.)

A Film of STRONG HUMAN INTEREST featuring

Miss Blanche Forsythe

(Well-known in Bombay as a former popular member of The Bandman Opera Company.)

"EAST LYNNE"

ranks high in English Literature.

The acting, photography, and general production of this film make it

A MASTERPIECE IN CINEMA ART.

For one thing it is

A FILM TRUE to LIFE.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

Daily At 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

"ONE WEEK"

A Five Part Photo Play founded on the WELL-KNOWN Novel by Mr. R. H. Davis, the distinguished American Writer.

MISS KITTY GORDON

Takes the leading part in this intensely interesting Film Story. The appearance of this famous Cinema Star is alone sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the film. It is

A Story of a Wager

The stake was a Woman's Future. The time in which it could be won was one week. The story tells us

How it was Won

And it describes in a racy and most fascinating way life amongst the

Smart Set of New York

The Story is spicy without being vulgar; the acting is perfect; the whole production is

A Masterpiece in Cinema Art

The three central characters are:—A Woman of Magnetic influence; a financial magnate lover, and a dogmatic puritan who expects all mankind to conform to his narrow conventions.

"Those Wedding Bells"

A Monsoon Comic: something to cheer you up.

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(The Picture House where you can be cool, comfortable and convivial).

IMPERIAL

To-night

THE LIGHTNING RAIDER

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NO LONGER A CHILD

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"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

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Episodes 13, 14 & 15.

The sensational and surprising solution of a baffling mystery.

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FROM SAT. the 6th SEP.

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Goods, Fixtures and Fittings, everything must be sold because we are closing the Retail Department in Bombay.

Lovely silk Clothes, Stockings, Chinaware, Kimonas, Kerchiefs, Tea sets, Brassware, etc., are marked at the most surprising low prices.

Come and take any article you like and think for yourself what its price can be reasonably cut down to—and then see the price marked, it will be less than what you value.

You will save money and we will save trouble of packing, shifting, breakages etc, therefore the prices are absolutely tempting.

Prove it by a test to-day.

JAPANESE FINE ARTS

C.B. 242. Next to "National Bank of India," Fort, BOMBAY

SALE

FOR your daily WANTS you need wares with actual worth

THE VALUE you will find just you want and worth it fully.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY THE

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas, and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.). Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar, India.

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PROF. JAMES'

Electro-Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-4-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

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Lecturer in Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay

AND

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SHAH AND HAJI'S (Profs.) GUIDE TO ECONOMICS—In form of question and answer, very useful to students of Economics Rs. 4.

SHAH'S (Prof.) GUIDE TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—Very useful to Intermediate Arts students. Rs. 1-4-0.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

The depression has its centre this morning near to Agra. It is causing only moderately heavy rainfall. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, west United Provinces, east Rajputana, Central India, Konkan and south-east Madras. Local in east United Provinces, east Punjab, Gujrat, the Central Provinces, Mysore and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and north Madras Coast.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy four inches, Moulmein seven, Bassein, Akyab four, Kyaukpyu three, Mandalay a half, Lashio one, Narayanganj one and a half, Burldwan, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh one, Gaya one, and a half, Bahraich a half, Cawnpore a quarter, Roorkee three, Delhi one and a half, Hissar a quarter, Jaipur and Kotah two, Ajmer one, Ahmedabad a half, Khandwa and Pachmarhi one, Poona and Gulbarga a quarter, Negapatam one, Salem three-quarters.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in west United Provinces.

HEAVY RAINS IN GUJERAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

GUJERAT, Aug. 29.

Heavy rains on the 22nd and 23rd Aug. at Kaira, Bulsar, Kapadvanj and Ahmedabad resulted in flooding the adjacents rivers. Thus the rivers Mhor and Varanshe near Kapadvanj inundated the neighbouring fields, the water having reached the highest mark since the great floods of 1871, and 1896. The Sabarmati near Ahmedabad reached the record high water mark of nineteen feet, while the river Watrak near Kaira did considerable damage to crops in the fields of Harial and swept away the *bund* built by the Engineering Department to check field erosion and damage to the hight road, at a cost of Rs. 10,000.

THE WEEK'S RAINFALL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 29.

The special weekly weather report ending 19th August, states that Central Provinces had heavy rain. The rainfall of the week concentrated into the tract of country extending from north Madras coast to Gujarat, giving rain three times the normal, while the United Provinces and Deccan received less than their normal amounts.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY: COLABA.

Bombay 29th August 1919.

Means of observations taken at 4 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.729 Inch.
Temperature of Air	79.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76.9 "
Dew Point	75.8 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.873 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	7.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.1 "
Minimum do.	76.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of Wind	259 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.40 Inches
Total fall during month	9.83 "
Do. do. year	57.58 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 30th	0.34 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	LOW WATER. Depth on Still.
	Aug.	h m ft. in.		Aug.	h m. ft. in.	
Sat.	30	m 1 47 26 10	30	m 7 25	18 4	
		1 50a 26 7		7 56a	16 11	
Sun	31	m 2 31 26 2	31	m 8 5	19 2	
	Sept.	2 17a 25 10	Sept	8 29a	17 6	
Mon.	1	m 3 7 25 5	1	m 8 42	20 0	
		2 46a 25 2		9 6a	18 0	
Tues.	2	m 3 49 24 9	2	m 9 29	20 10	
		3 21a 24 5		9 51a	18 7	
Wed.	3	m 4 44 24 3	3	m 10 32	21 6	
		4 15a 23 10		10 54a	19 0	
Thur.	4	m 6 6 24 1	4	m 0 36a	21 7	
		5 33a 23 6				
Fri.	5	m 7 40 24 5	5	m 0 24	19 0	
		7 3a 23 7		2 0a	21 0	

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Aug. 30 (Saturday)	Sunrise	6h. 23m.	Sunset 6h. 56m
,, 31 (Sunday)	,,	6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 55m
Sept. 1 (Monday)	,,	6h. 23m.	,, 6h. 55m
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 54m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 53m
,, 4 (Thursday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 52m
,, 5 (Friday)	,,	6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 51m

Phases of the Moon:—

First Quarter	2d.	7h. 51-9m. p.m.
Full Moon	10d.	9h. 24-3m. a.m.
Last Quarter	17d.	3h. 1-7m. a.m.
New Moon	24d.	10h. 3-9m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 30th August, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Delhi reports 1.29" of rain and Hissar 0.36". Skies are clear in the extreme north and are moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the area of rain. Day temperature is in defect at Hissar, but is in excess at Rawalpindi; night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; Agra reports 0.37", Mainpuri 0.18", Jhansi 0.49" and Cawnpore 0.35". Cloud is moderate or heavy. Day temperature is below normal in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been nearly general in east and south Rajputana; Jaipur has had 2.35" Ajmer 1.07", Kotah 1.82" and Mount Abu 0.70". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded except in Upper Sind where the sky is clear. In Rajputana humidity is above normal and day temperature is generally below the average, the deficiency being considerable in the eastern districts.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—There has been nearly general rain in Central India West and South Gujarat, while a few showers are reported from Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.24", Surat 0.39", Ahmedabad 0.44" Neemuch 0.64" and Indore 0.25." Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is generally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has again fallen in the north-west and local rain in the south; Jubbulpore reports 0.16", Saugor 0.34", Hoshangabad 0.35," Khandwa 0.93" and Chanda 0.36". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is below normal in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.58", Ratnagiri 0.65", Mormugao 0.15" and Karwar 0.52". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.33" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona.

General Remarks.—The depression has not moved appreciably since yesterday morning, but has intensified slightly. It has again caused light to moderate rainfall in the surrounding provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, south Gujarat, Central India West, the north-west of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces, east Rajputana and the south-east Punjab, and local in Malabar, Mysore and the Carnatic. A few showers are reported from Kathiawar; the Bombay Deccan, the south of the Central Provinces and south-west Rajputana. Day temperature is low in the area of rain in northern India.

An increase of rainfall appears probable in Gujarat, Central India West and west Rajputana.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 29th August, 1919.

The depression has moved slightly northwards and its centre now lies near Cawnpore. It has caused widespread moderate rainfall in north and central India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, the east of the United Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and on the west coast of the Peninsula, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, the west of the United Provinces, the west of the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces and south-east Madras.

The principal amounts not already shown in Bombbay Report are:—Moulmein, Diamond Island two inches; Kyaukpyu four; Akyab three; Myitkyina six; Sibsagar, Cherrapuji, Cox's Bazar, Jalpaiguri, Balasore one and a half; Sambalpur, Purnea one; Benares one and a half; Lucknow a half; Mussooree three-quarters; Udaipur, Pachmarhi one and a half; Mercara one and Kodiakanal one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 30th OF AUG. 1919

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (29th)	98	87.3	63	0	..	—0.01
Jask	91	80.0	91	0	..	—0.08
Muskat	91.0	84.2	84	0	..	—0.17
Do. (th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99.6	83.3	80	..	7.83	+3.34
Rawalpindi	99.0	79.2	89	..	33.58	+15.39
Lahore	96.5	81.9	83	..	16.13	+3.91
Hissar	91.1	79.1	91	0.36	5.05	—4.07
Ambala	94.6	78.8	87	..	18.03	—0.73
Delhi	92.0	77.5	92	1.29	11.25	—5.96
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.5	79.0	93	0.37	26.12	+7.00
Mainpuri	86.1	79.3	91	0.18	20.15	+2.04
Jhansi	84.1	76.1	84	0.49	42.89	+23.39
Cawnpore	87.8	77.5	90	0.35	26.46	+1.60
Allahabad	90.3	78.4	89	0.05	25.64	—2.18
SIND & RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.3	82.4	63	..	0.20	—1.89
Karachi	83.1	76.9	85	..	2.33	—3.19
Ajmer	78.8	74.3	93	1.07	11.48	—2.72
Jaipur	82.3	72.5	93	2.35	19.02	+1.42
Kotah	78.6	73.6	92	1.82	23.52	+8.96
Mount Abu	69.0	64.2	98	0.70	82.70	+36.19
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	86.0	77.1	80	..	7.78	—3.79
Dwarka	82.3	77.0	85	0.01	9.67	—3.43
Veraval	80.3	77.1	92	0.01	12.21	—2.66
Rajkot	84.4	75.0	80	0.24	25.49	+7.50
Bhavnagar Para	88.0	75.4	83	0.01	11.93	—2.52
Surat	83.7	76.7	84	0.39	32.86	—0.19
Ahmedabad	86.4	74.1	95	0.44	26.92	+1.49
Deesa	90.1	76.2	88	0.01	42.08	+24.14
Neemuch	78.3	72.6	92	0.64	29.87	+2.79
Indore	79.1	70.6	97	0.25	41.38	+18.66
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	90.9	73.8	38	0.16	67.21	+25.71
Saugor	80.6	71.8	88	0.34	62.75	+19.30
Hosangabad	80.9	73.4	96	0.35	59.72	+24.36
Khandwa	84.7	72.6	88	0.93	31.40	+1.68
Akola	85.0	74.1	77	..	20.63	—0.82
Amraoti	84.0	73.3	81	..	15.43	—6.91
Nagpur	84.6	73.9	78	..	43.06	+8.40
Chanda	88.2	76.6	77	0.36	31.84	—7.00
Raipur	85.6	75.9	84	..	51.01	+14.97
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	75.8	91	0.58	57.79	+0.82
Ratnagiri	82.5	73.7	86	0.65	75.74	—0.41
Marmugoa	83.9	..	89	0.15	79.60	+2.06
Karwar	83.5	75.7	91	0.52	92.54	—5.21
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.6	73.0	86	..	12.66	—0.17
Ahmednagar	88.5	69.8	75	..	9.29	—2.23
Poona	81.0	69.5	94	0.33	11.63	—4.45
Sholapur	90.0	70.5	71	0.04	12.37	—1.50
Bijapur	87.8	69.5	78	..	5.09	—2.91
Belgaum	75.6	65.8	92	0.06	27.65	—7.31
Aurangabad	84.8	69.2	64	..	12.82	—4.64
Nizamabad(Indur)	88.0	72.0	73	0.09	20.00	—6.19
Hyderabad	88.4	71.2	77	..	17.46	—0.07
MALABAR & CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84.4	74.9	91	0.12	80.16	—17.16
Calicut	81.8	74.6	98	0.09	68.58	—12.46
Cochin	81.7	75.4	86	0.17	64.20	—0.22
Colombo	84.9	75.4	81	..	12.13	—4.16
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulpatam	95.8	80.5	78	..	15.57	—1.84
Bellary	94.3	73.7	58	..	2.29	—3.72
Cuddapah	99.8	79.6	65	..	15.59	+3.16
Madras	98.	79.1	55	..	11.77	+1.37
Bangalore	84.3	65.3	88	0.22	11.64	—0.59
Coimbatore	89.4	70.8	78	..	2.79	—1.49
Trichinopoly	98.7	76.3	73	0.41	7.37	+0.94
Negapatam	97.4	78.4	83	1.15	9.39	+2.65

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbours may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 30th August, 1919, was 29.908 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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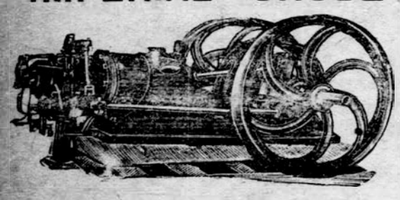

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

August 30.

S S City of York—McKeller—Hull—August 5.
S S Indus Maru—Watanabe—Yokohama—July 10.
S S Somali—Warner—Melbourne—August 7.
S S Albatross—West—Rangoon—Aug. 9.
S S Lhasa—Woollatt—Karachi—August 28.
S S Nirvana—Learmous—London.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.

S S Nankin—Manley—London.
S S Isle of Lewis—Gooch—Hull.
S S Havildar—Hartoch—Anjerhead (for order).
S S Nirvana—Learmous—Calcutta, etc.
S S Palitana—Fisher—Persian Gulf.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi.

August 31.

S S Reins—Russel—Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—
S S Alesia—Stephen—Calcutta
S S Dilwara—Babb—Shanghai.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Obra for Rangoon.
Steamer Somali for London.
Steamer Olympia for Liverpool, etc.
Steamer Glensby for Antwerp.

S S City of York:—The City Line steamer City of York, 5,031 tons, Captain J. McKeller, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull via Oran, Suez and Perim, with a general cargo and 33 passengers, which port she had left on 5th ultimo.

S S Indus Maru:—The O S K steamer Indus Maru, 2,710 tons, Captain I. Watanabe, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Yokohama via Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 10th July.

S S Nirvana:—The P & O S N Coy's English mail steamer Nirvana, 3,768 tons, Captain H. P. Leurmous, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from London, with the outward mails of the 7th ultimo, and a general cargo.

S S Somali:—The P & O S N Coy's Australian mail steamer Somali, 4,193 tons, Captain S. C. Warner, arrived in harbour, on Saturday from Melbourne via Colombo with mail, a general cargo, 12 cabin and 3 deck passengers for Bombay and 17 cabin and 1 deck passengers, for London, which port she had left on 7th ultimo.

S S Albatross:—The steamer Albatross, 1,936 tons, Captain H. West, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon via Colombo, with a cargo of rice, which port she had left on 9t hultimo.

S S Lhasa:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Lhasa, 959 tons, Captain A. E Woollatt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo, 21 cabin and 84 deck passengers for Bombay, and 4 passengers for London, which port she had left on 28th ultimo.

S S Havildar:—The T M Coy's steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain L. Hartoch, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Anjerhead (for order), with ballast.

S S Nirana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nirvana, 3,768 tons, Captain H. P. Learmous, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour, for Calcutta via Karachi, Colombo and Madras, with same bottom cargo.

S S Palitana:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Palitana, 1,933 tons, Captain J. Fisher, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour, for Busreh via Karachi, Persian Gulf Ports, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H M Cutbush, sailed on Saturday from Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Reims:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Reims, 2,409 tons, Captain G. Russel, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hull via Aden and Perim, with a general cargo and 10 passengers.

S S Dilwara:—The B I S N Coy's China mail steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain T P Babb, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Shanghai via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Alesia:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Alesia, 3,228 tons, Captain J Stephen, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Saturday 30th August 1919.

PRINCE'S DOCK:

Offside				
A Pundua	Zanzibar		11-9-19	..M M & Co
C & R				
Hosei Maru	Kobe		N F	..N Y Kaisha
D & E				
Alesia	Calcutta		1-9-19	..M M & Co
G Dwarka	N F		N F	..M M & Co
H Bahrein	Aden		N F	..M M & Co
K Ismalia	N F		N F	..M M & Co
Dumra	P Gulf		N F	..M M & Co
L Purnea	N F		N F	..M M & Co
O War Isis	London		1-9-19	..D R I M
P Tenshin Maru	Kobe		10-9-19 M F	..N Y K ..Omlar Fdg.& Engrg. Works Co
Q Vergemere	N F			
80 ton crane				
Utopia	N F		N F	..H S Shushtary & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Bahaduri	Marmagoa	30 8 19	..K N & Co
Kaveri	Bhawnagar	30-8-19	..K N & Co
Mahanadi	Karachi	30-8-19	..K N & Co
Netravati	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Oporto	N F	N F	..K N & Co
Ponani	N F	30-8-19	..K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Billview	Antwerp	8-9-19	..T M & Co
8 Kowelt	--	--	--
4 Salgon Maru	Japan	5-9-19	..O S Kaisha
6 Penrose	Hull	1-9-19	..Graham & Co
7 Upada	N F	N F	..M M & Co
9 Abydos	N F	N F	..M M & Co
10 & 11 Obra	Rangoon	8-9-19	..M M & Co
12 & 13 Tysla	Colombo	1-9-19	..Graham & Co
16 Kasara	N F	N F	..M M & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

6 Wahehe	London	4-9-19	..M M & Co
8 Kifuku Mara	Kobe	N F	..N Y K
9 Wisley	N F	N F	..Graham & Co
11 Tantield	Antwerp	2-9-19	..M M & Co
12 Dilwara	Shanghai	1-9-19	..M M & Co
Offside			
17 Shuja	Busra	1-9-19	..T M & Co
Jetty Barpeta	N F	N F	..M M & Co
Offside			
War Cuirass	N F	N F	..D R I M
B P Station Nankin	London	30-8-19	..M M & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Franz Ferdidand	N F	N F	..D R I M

EXPORTS.

August 30.

S S War Isis for London:—539 cwts cotton seed L & F Barradough and Co; 136 cwts turmerie Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Nankin for London:—375 cwts ceones, 151 cwts colombo roots Esmail Mahomed and Sons; 449 cwts colombo roots G H Esmail.

S S Homer City for Hull:—6,000 cwts cotton seed R S Forage and Sons; 12,000 cwts cotton seed Arjun Khimji; 1,500 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate.

S S Reims for Hull:—2,001 cwts myrabolams Shivjee Coovejee and Co.

S S Bellview for Antwerp:—2,000 cwts linseed, 1,800 cwts cotton seed The Fazulbhoy Ebrahim and Co.

S S Tanfield for Antwerp:—1,550 cwts cotton seed The Fazulbhoy Ibrahim and Co; 1,500 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co.

S S Kifuku Maru for Kobe:—72 cwts colombo roots Mohamedbhoy and Basrai.

S S Kifuku for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

SS Dilwara for Hongkong:—100 bales cotton grey twist Sassoon J. David and Co.

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RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 4th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

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Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road,
Bombay
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Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
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Zira Best	1 lb.	Re. 1-8.
Bear's Fat	1 lb.	Re. 2-0.
Leopard's Fat	1 lb.	Rs. 3-0.
Salajit Purified	5 tolas	Re. 1-0.
Rasaunt Fresh Purified	1 lb.	Rs. 4-0.

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The Illusions of New India	3	0
Epochs of Civilization	4	0
A History of Hindu Civilization under British Rule, Vols. I I	5	0
The Root-cause of the Great War	0	12
Give the people back their own (An open letter to His Excel cy the Viceroy and Governor-Ceneral of India)	0	12
Survival of Hindu Civilization. Part 1st	1	8
Essays and Lectures of the Industrial development of India, and other Indian Subjects	2	0
The Economic aspect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme	1	8
The M.-C. Reform Scheme and Indian Nationhood	0	12
The M.-C. Reform Scheme—A Constructive Criticism	0	12

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

COURT'S JURISDICTION QUESTIONED.

SUIT DISMISSED.

Nazar Abdulla Dharamsi .....(Plaintiff.)
vs.
K. Mistri .....(Defendant.)

(Before Mr. Justice Marten).

This was a suit to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 5,925 alleged to be due by him in respect of losses on share transactions alleged to have been entered into by the plaintiff on behalf of the defendant. The plaintiff is a certified share-broker doing business on the stock-exchange in Bombay. The plaintiff alleged that in November 1917 he received instructions from one Chhaganlal D. Kothari who was in Poona to sell and purchase certain shares of the Indian Bleaching and Dyeing Company, Ltd., and of the Currimbhoy Mills on behalf of one K. Mistri. The instructions were carried out and resulted in a loss of Rs. 712-8. The amount of the loss was paid to the plaintiff by Kothari on behalf of the said K. Mistri. After this instructions for various other transactions in shares were given by Kothari in letters and telegrams from Poona, sent to the plaintiff on behalf of K. Mistri. The plaintiff alleged that he carried out all those transactions which again resulted in a loss of about Rs. 7,000. The plaintiff further alleged that a part payment of Rs. 1,000 towards this loss had been made by K. Mistri through Kothari in January 1917. The plaintiff's case was that Kothari was the defendant's agent for these transactions. He sued the defendant in Bombay without obtaining leave of the Court under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent on the ground that the defendant carried on business in Bombay. Since the suit the plaintiff had to admit that the defendant was not carrying on business in Bombay as alleged. He however supported the Court's jurisdiction on the ground that the whole cause of action had arisen in Bombay.

The defendant alleged that he was a military pensioner drawing a pension of Rs. 15 a month and was now a baker earning about Rs. 20 a month from that business. His name was Kalekhan Master, and not K. Mistri. He alleged that the plaintiff had gone down to Poona in October 1917 and met him at the shop of Kothari. There the plaintiff and Kothari had induced the defendant to do share business, on the understanding that he would have to pay differences only, and the losses if any would be very small. The defendant admitted the transactions in respect of which the loss of Rs. 712-8 had been incurred and he admitted having paid the amount to Kothari. He, however, alleged that at the time he paid this amount to Kothari, he told him that he was a poor man and could not afford to pay any further monies, and so asked Kothari not to enter into any further transactions on his behalf. He denied having given instructions for the other transactions and having made the alleged part-payment of Rs. 1,000. He further contended that Kothari was the plaintiff's agent and not his own, and that as the material part of the cause of action had arisen in Poona, this Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit.

The Court held that a part of the cause of action having undoubtedly arisen out of jurisdiction, it could not entertain the suit without leave under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent having been obtained. Till such time leave not obtained the suit was dismissed with costs. It was pointed out, that Kothari had acted either as the plaintiff's or the defendant's agent. If he acted as the plaintiff's agent, it was conceded by the plaintiff's counsel that a part of the cause of action would undoubtedly arise out of jurisdiction. If he acted as the defendant's agent it would be essential for the plaintiff to prove the fact of such agency before he could succeed. As the defendant had not come to Bombay such agency could have arisen only at Poona. Even on this alternative therefore a part of the cause of action arose out of jurisdiction.

Mr. Coltman and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Taraporewala and Mr. M. C. Setalvad appeared for the defendant.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 1ST SEPTEMBER, 1919.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.
CHAMBER MATTER FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

15-19 T I J Re Vargiwandas Lalji, Decd—G B Pandia, Rambhabai, widow v. Lalji Jugjiwan, Hiralal Th & Co., J S 25-8-0.

NOT BEFORE 11-45 A.M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

1299-17—Mulla and Mulla, Khemraj Shri Kissondas v Purshotam alias Nathoo Wishwanath Londe part heard, 1-2 19.

1083-17—Jeh M and S, Nowla Doonga and Co., a firm vs. Shantabai, widow and anr. Pandia and Co.

846-16—D J Mantri, Krishnadas Gordhandas vs Venkatesh Raghavendra and ors. Chitnis M and K.

1063-14—Mulla and Mulla, Govindji Hursey amd ors. vs. Ruttanbai widow and anr, Rustomji and G Moti and D.

1225-15—Dastur and Co., Jethabhai Hirji vs Ruttanbai, widow and anr. Rustomji and G, Moti and D, Mulla and Mulla, in person.

1106-18—Captain and V, Vardhman Jetsey, a firm vs. Shapurji Dadabhai Mehta, Mulla and Mulla.

1472-19—Little & Co, Pohoomal Bros a firm vs Esardas Liladhar, Pandia and Co.

1732-18—Tyab D and Co., Khadizabibi, widow vs Kazi Sulam Varis Kazi Ali and ors Rustomji and G, Kharas a Co., Matu J and M.

1074-17—N C Dalal, Nanalal Morarji Dane v Nakrabai Juthabhai Shaw & Co, M B Chothia.

186-17—Jam B & D, Purshotam Ranchhordas v Framroz Merwanji Desai, Mulla and M.

989-18—Ard H D & Co, Dharamsey Meghji v Bhimi Meghji and anr, Kanga & S, M B Chothia.

1144-18—Moti and D, Messrs Chhaganlal Vithalji a firm v Messrs Gopalji Kallianji a firm, Soonderdas & Co.

1577-18—Soonderdas & Co, Meghji Vanickand a firm v Harmukhrai Hanmanbux, Unwalla P and P.

1267-18—N C Dalal, Mahomed Hussan Abdu Rahim v Rupshi Mathuradas Lawji, Bhimji & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT

In the Division Court No. 46.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL IN COURT,
LONG CAUSES.

1350-17—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed Patel and anr v Sarabai widow and anr, Smetham B & Co, Matubhai, Part Heard.

1012-19—Mulla and M, Phirojsha Sorabji Gazdar v Seth Medeyal Sanjeenappa and anr, Ragh N & Co, M V Gokhale, as Peart Heard 1-7-19.

713-17—Dubash and Co, Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Punamchand Kaluram and ors, Khandwalla and Co.

1209-19—Kharas and Co, Edulji Rustamji v Fatmabai, Jamsedji R and D.

903-18—Malvi M R and Co, Sir Hookamchand Sarupchand Kt v Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Tillockchand, Mer K and Co.

551-17—Captain and V, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Ramrao Wasudeo Kothare, Manchershaw and N, Mehta D and L, Shamrao M and H.

1537-18—Dubash and Co, Messrs Chimaniram Motilal a firm v Lalbhai Wadilal, N C Dalal.

1393-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D, For postponement,

1401-19—Smetham B and Co, Rahimbhai Mooloobhai v Haji Ahmed Oomer and Son a firm, Jam R and D.

300-18—Mer K and Co, Dr Hormusji Maneckji Masina and ors v The Secretary of State for India in Council, J C G Brown,

1381-17—Payne and Co, The New Piecegoods Bazar Co v Esmailji Mulla Vallibhai Malvi M R & Co.

473-18—Khandwalla & Co, Ebrahim Abdulali Haveliwalla v Abdulali Karimbhai Haveliwalla and ors, Motichand & D, Edgelow G W & Co, Captain and V.

674-18—Mehta D and L, Gulam Husein Mulla Jivaji a firm v Thakar Ranchhoddas Peraj, Captain and V.

36-18—Ardeshir H D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Vallabhdas Meghji and anr, Madhowji K and Ch.

849-18—M B Chothia, Pandit Harihar Acharya Dixit v Karsondas Nathu alias Krishna Varma and anr, In Person, Ardeshir H D & Co.

1517-18—Ardeshir H D & Co, Dharamsi Meghji v Bhimji Meghji, M B Chothia.

1538-18—Rustomji and G, Habibabai widow v Sakinabai, widow, Pandia and Co.

1554-18—Amin and D, Himatlal Dayabhai a firm, v Gopalji Ganji a firm, Mulla and M.

1555-18—Amin and D, Sankalchand Gulabchand a firm v Ranchhodlal Vaziralli & Co a firm, Mehta D and L.

1559-18—Judah and S, Rambhai Vithoba Awte v Ganpatrao Vithoba Awte, Mehta D and L.

1563-18—Judah and S, Rambhai Vithoba Awte v Govind Tukaram Awte and ors, Mehta D and L.

1233-19—Bhai K & G, Luchminarayan Bhavaniram v Jugjiwandas Chhaganlal a firm, Jam R and D.

761-19—Malvi M R & Co, v Ratilal Tribhowandas v Karsondas Mowji and ors, Jam R and D, Shroff and D, Moti and D, Daph F & D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.
SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL LONG CAUSES.

915-18—Edg G W & Co., Gangaram Chhabildas a firm v. Manilal Parbhalal a firm, Daph F & D.

99-18—Ard H D & Co., Jethabhoy Kallianji v. Gopaldas Kuverji a firm, Madh K & Ch.

1004-18—Vachha and Co, Manji Hirji and Co a firm v The New Mahaluxmi Oil Mills Co a firm, Payne and Co.

1385-18—Edg G W and Co, Buchoomiya Joosubmiya v Dwarkanath Harischandra and ors, Daph F and D.

1212-18—Craigie B and C, Manchershaw Cursetji Khan Saheb v Sorabji Framji Kathoke, Forbes and Co.

815-18—Purshotamrai and Co, Bhagwanji Deokaran a firm v The Great Indian Peninsula Rly Co. Ltd. and anr, Little and Co.

1122-18—N C Dalal Keshavlal Manilal Choksey a firm v. Hiralal Thakoredas a firm, Malvi M R & Co.

147-18—Mulla and Mulla Yamnabai widow and ors. v Haji Jusab Haji Valimahomed and ors. Payne and Co.

1325-17—Mulla and Mulla Messrs. Champsey Umersay sons a firm v Ramji Govindji Sharoff and Co., Bhai and ors. R. T. G.

"MODEL DWELLING FOR POOR AND MIDDLE CLASS ES."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. V. M. Rane is pleased to consider my article in the "Chronicle." of the 25th August, as "Fantastic." If he re-reads it in the light of the etiology of prevailing diseases, the present sanitary and water connection rules, utility and durability and cost of building materials which I mean to be used when that question comes to be discussed, neighbourly amenity and the objects underlying each item he will find himself rather too hasty in calling my letter "Fantastic". My suggestions are not complete in themselves; but are mere skeletons requiring amplifications. I am prepared to convince any one how the existing buildings are indirectly killing hundreds of poor people and how they are to be remodelled and how to grapple the attending difficulties.—Yours, etc.,

D. VASUDEO ACHARYA.

Bombay, Aug. 25.

A report from Shimoga states that a Korama of Kaneswar, named Rama, who had committed several murders and been causing terror in Shimoga and Dharwar districts and had been defying the effort of the Bombay and Mysore police for past six months has been run to earth by Mr. L. O. Doherty, District Superintendent of Police, on the 22nd instant. At the time of arrest he carried two loaded firearms and daggers and knives with him.

A Gorakhpur correspondent telegraphs: All the employees of the Bengal and North Western Railway have submitted memorials requesting increments in pay. There was no result and thousands of labourers stopped working on the 28th.

A message from Agra says:—

A wealthy Indian lady, a widow, living in Mohalla Maithan, has been brutally murdered, it is alleged, by one of her own servants, who cut her throat from ear to ear. The murderer escaped. Police investigation is going on.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Aug. 29th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's price.
Aug.	19.47
Sept.	19.52
Oct.	19.66
Nov.	Not quoted
Dec.	Do
Jan.	19.95
Feb.	Not quoted
Mar.	20.01
April	Not quoted
May	20 04
June	Not quoted
July	Do

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 29th:

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	4,000
" Expct to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Fiuture at New York Oct	21.60
" " Jan.	21.90
" " Mar.	21.97
Spot Cotton at New York	22.10
" " Orlean	21.25
Future at New Orleans Oct.	21.40
" Jan.	21.44
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20
Demand Bills	4.21.75
Silver Commercial Bars	111

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

All the Cotton Markets of Bombay were closed yesterday owing to a Hindu Holiday. After a rise of nearly two cents, the New York Market has witnessed a slight setback. If the present decline continues, there is no probability of our local market advancing so rapid ly as it seems to be doing at present. At the same time, if the present weather conditions prevailing in India continue and the long expected spell of dry weather does not arrive in time the extent of the damage to crops will be material, in which case, prices will see considerable improvement. In the Marwari Bazar F. G. Broach April-May, 1920, opened at Rs. 549. In view of the heavy rains this morning the rate for Broach immediately advanced to Rs. 560, owing to large buying of former contracts. From this point the market eased off to Rs. 554 on account of profit-taking. After some fluctuations the market closed at Rs. 563 at 3 p.m.

RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton, rodseed, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 29th Aug. 1919.

Cotton	2,656 bales.
Wheat	3,388 Qrtrs.
Linseed	2,166 "
Rape, etc.	2,400 "
Shellyseed	784 "
Poppyseed	469 "
Groundnuts	1,228 "
Castorseed	6 "
Rice	688 "
Khapli	Nil "
Cottonseed	3,698 "
Mowrasee	Nil "
Gram	Nil "
Jowar	735 "
Maize	Nil "
Bajri	Nil "

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 30th:

	Rate. Rs. as p.
Davids No. 10	1 1 6
Ghaparji No. 10½	1 0 12
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 1 0
Light House No. 61	0 13 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 30th:

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1 0 31/32
Bank Demand	1 10 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	1 10 7/16
Fcs. Demand	302½
American Dollars	257
Hongkong	216½
Shanghai	312
Japan	122½
Singapore	123

Market Steady.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, Aug. 30.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 27-7

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1-9, 31-32.
D. D. on London, 1-10, 5-32.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 1-10, 7-16.
D. D. on France, 315.
Credit 3 Msd/a, 331.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 121 nominal.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 292-0.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 313-8.
D. D. on Singapore, Rs. 123-0.
D. D. on New York, Rs. 261.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 99.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1929-32, 100-4.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 84.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 94.
3½ per cent Paper, 68-4.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 80.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated, 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 79.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 72.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91-8.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay ...	... 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal ...	... 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras	... 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was closed being Hindu holiday.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SLETION.

Bombay, Aug. 30th.

				Total up-to-date.
Loan	Rs.	5,044-0	Rs.	2,61,319-0
Cash Certificates	"	Nil	"	2,10,766-8
	Total	5,044-0	"	4,72,085-8

MINIMUM PRICE OF JUTE.

LORD RONALDSHAY'S REFUSAL TO INTERFERE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Lord Ronaldshay arrived at Sirajganj, yesterday, when a joint address was presented to his Excellency. In course of the reply the Governor said, "Your suggestion to me is that Government step in and regulate the price of jute. I do not think your proposal is a very wise one from your point of view. If Government once accepted the responsibility of arbitarily fixing the prices irrespectives of the claim of supply and demand, it is very unlikely that they would be able to confine the application of the principle to cases of low prices. They accepted the responsibility of fixing minimum prices when the value of any particular commodity showed a tendency to become depreciated. They could not logically refuse to fix the maximum prices when the value of a commodity showed a tendency to become inflated. Indeed, you will find that when Governments of other countries have considered the question of fixing prices it has been the maximum and not the minimum prices that they have had in mind. It is sometimes forgotten that one of the reasons why Bengal has maintained a practical monopoly of jute up to the present times is that it has been able to produce it more cheaply than it could be produced elsewhere. If in future the price of jute shows a tendency to rise abnormally high, as it has shown some signs of doing recently, it will certainly become worth while to grow it on a large scale in other countries where conditions are suitable. And in that case pressure might be brought to bear upon Government to fix a maximum price with a view to maintaining for Bengal the monopoly which she now possesses. It would be very much more difficult for Government to resist such pressure if by fixing a minimum price they had already admitted that arbitrary regulation of prices was function of Government. I have placed these considerations before you in order to show that a policy of regulating prices by an executive order is not only one which is attended with great difficulties but is one which, if adopted, is likely sooner or later to carry those who advocate it a great deal further than they ever intended. As a matter of fact the cultivator can himself deal with the matter much more effectively than can Government.

The price of rice is very high and it is most desirable that it should come down. The price of jute on the other hand, you say, is low and you desire to see it increased. Both those objects can be achieved by the cultivator himself by the simple expedient of growing rather more rice and less jute and there I think you would be wise to let the matter rest."

A LAHORE TRAGEDY.

OFFICER SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 30.

A tragedy resulting in the death of a married couple, Mr. C. B. Mayes, R.E., of Baghdad and his wife, took place in the railway quarters, near Bouchey Road at 6-30 p.m., on Friday evening. It appears that Mayes, who had been away three years in Mesopotamia returned to Lahore on Thursday, and put up at the Central Hotel on the Empress Road, his wife was living with her brother Mr. Stephens, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway. The latter at the time of the occurrence was on duty on the line. Mrs. Mayes, who had recently taken up work in the Military Accounts Department returned to the house, after 6 p.m., and found her husband there. Shortly afterwards Mrs. Mayes was seen running through the back yard into a lane behind the house followed by her husband, who fired revolver shots at her with fatal results. After murdering his wife, Mayes turned the revolver on himself and shot himself in two places, through the stomach and through the heart. Both bodies were lying in the lane a few feet from one another. Mr. Keough, Additional District Magistrate visited the scene of the tragedy shortly after the happening and an investigation was made by the police. A letter was found on Mayes person detailing the reasons for his action, in which it was stated that his wife had left him and would not return to her protection now that he had obtained his discharge from the service. The letter contained the full statement of his affairs and also instructions as to the disposal of his effects. It is stated that some letters delayed in the post had caused the misunderstanding between the parties. Mr. Penhearow, additional District Magistrate was at the house taking evidence in the morning for the inquest. Funeral took place this morning. The pistol used was 12 bore American make.

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POONA RACING SEASON.

SIXTH EXTRA MEETING

BLACK WALNUT WINS MAHABLESHWAR PLATE

A WET DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

There was again an enormous crowd at the Poona races on Saturday to witness the sixth extra meeting. The specials were overcrowded and late comers were not able to book their seats early on Friday morning. It is a pity that heavy rains set in and spoilt the whole afternoon sport. In fact, it was more of a mud sport instead of a race meeting. Many considered that it was a pity that the meeting was held at all under such unfavourable circumstances.

In the most important event of the day, the Mahableshwar Plate, most of the best candidates withdrew and Quarryman, the lion of the field ran most disappointingly in a regular bog. A sensational dividend was obtained in the second race as the public was hopelessly at sea in their calculation.

It is needless to say that the course was sodden after the heavy rains which fell overnight and throughout the day. Racing under such conditions is not only ridiculous but exceedingly risky to the horses and riders. It was almost impossible to recognize the jokeys after each race as they were bespattered with mud all over.

The Sophie Incident.

From a notice signed by Major Hughes, the Secretary of the W. I. T. C. we are informed that trainer D. Greenhalgh was fined Rs. 200 for allowing Sophie to run in the Ayr Plate. It would have been more appropriate to fine the stewards, especially the stipendiary stewards, for their blindness in not seeing the condition of the animal in the pad dock. We understand that the appearance of the animal struck many people before the race, but for ought we know the stewards and others concerned were blissfully ignorant of what was going on.

Proceedings began with the 1st Division of the Chinckwad Plate 1¼ miles for Arabs in the 3rd Division. In this race 21 animals started. Taj, and Tired Tim were well backed. It was a poor race. Joker, a rank outsider, won from Wazir by two lengths, while the third was 7 lengths behind. Good dividends for win and places were paid in this race; Rs. 565 for win, Rs. 155 and 225 for places.

The second division of this plate caused the great surprise of the day, as Sherkhan, ridden by McPherson, won comfortably from Tipperary, the favourite and returned a dividend of Rs. 1,463! This is so far the biggest dividend paid on a winner since the introduction of the Totalizators. The largest dividend paid before this was Rs. 1,200 on Malster some years back.

The last division of this place saw the defeat of two strong favourites in Mettle and Asfoor. The race was won by Ayr Laddie, ridden by Northmore. We notice that this is the first race that Mr. Martin Ryan, the new Australian trainer, has won. His stable is expected to do well as he is spoken of as a man who knows his business.

Mazboot, Cyanite Miss Rollestone and Treddle withdrew in the Magdala Plate, leaving a field of sixteen to fight the issue. Penny Pie, who is known to be a good performer on a wet course, was made favourite, but he was easily defeated by Royal Band to whom he was giving 11lbs. On such a course weight told considerably. We Two, who also had considerable support, ran well and placed second.

With the exception of Nice Bird, who declined in the Parvati Plate, all ran Veiled Certainty and Gipsy's Advice being both equal favourites. The distance was 1½ miles. Vailed Certainty won easily from Gipsy's Advice; this was the first race of the day in which a favourite turned up. Mintspear laboured hard to place third. Mount Diablo has an appropriate name as he would try the patience of the Devil, himself.

An Exciting Race.

The withdrawal of Verge, Charcoal and Necessity caused great disappointment. In the absence of Charcoal, who was in every body's mouth, Quarryman, the stable companion was made the favourite in spite of his weight and the condition of the course. Black Walnut won a splendid race from Mazboot. It was indeed the most exciting race of the day, as the pair fought a great finish. Quarryman was hopelessly in trouble in the mud, with his heavy weight.

The Tigris Plate which followed was equally exciting as Warminster and Tit Bits hotly disputed the issue. Gazal in the absence of Durban was the fancy of the public. Though he ran well he could make no impression on the leaders.

Six declined in the Assaye Plate, of 6 furlongs, leaving a field of twelve. In this race Motor Wrap was the favourite with Oregon Pine second favourite. The latter won convincingly by three lengths from Firpo. Motor Wrop was lost in the fog.

A Wise Step.

The Railway authorities have done well to put up notices in conspicuous places to remind passengers that seating accommodation in the Restaurant cars of the Race Specials is limited, and that one must not occupy more time than is provided in the programme for meals. This is a step in the right direction as some people who are a little *sans gene* forget that others who are waiting for the next course have to be accommodated. We also notice that smoking and card playing in the Restaurant car are not permitted. We also understand that priority will always be given to ticket holders for meals.

There are hundreds of race-goers who have an obsolute faith in tips given in newspapers and by tipsters, professional or otherwise. It may interest them to learn a few results of these forecasts. One great tipster gave in the Mabhleshwar Plate the following tips:—

Mr. Gooculdass's bracket.

Verge, Camberley and Polyrama ..... 1 st
Quarryman or Charcoal, Mazboot 2nd
Fenny Pie ..... Fluke

One must feel very wise after studying the efforts of such an expert. We would advise to stick to his tips during the big meeting as there is every chance of making a fortune over them.

Although it rained heavily all along the time the race special arrived in time and every thing worked smoothly. We are glad to add that the new arrangements in the restaurant Cars gave entire satisfaction to the public.

In view of the forthcoming big meetings we are anxious to know whether Major Hughes will kindly allow the press correspondents to enter the paddock and witness the presentation of trophies, etc.

Details:—

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division I —Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1918, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Bennett's JOKER, 8-10, Rose 1
Aga Mirza Ahmed's WAZIR, 7-9, Townsend 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' LIFE GUARD, 7-7, Purtoosingh 3
Mr. Hesan's ARCHDUKE, 7-7, J. R. Flynn 4

Also ran:—Harrington 8-13, Hatham 8-10, Caulkey 8-10, Taj 8-10, Mantua 8-10, California 8-10, Malar 8-7, Walter 8-6, Bill Baily 8-6, National 8-3, Samson 7-13, Tired Tim 7-13, Whip 7-11, Doncaster 7-7, Bayard 7-7, Nimble 7-3, Lamington 6-5.

Did not run:—Duhallow, Muckdunia and Antonio.

The race:—This race was run in a strong shower of rain, Life Guard streaked out in front with Joker running second on the rails and Wazir lying third on the outside, they maintained this order at a crawling pace until the 2nd furlong post when Joker assumed command from Life Guard and Wazir, and going strong he won by 2 lengths, 7 lengths, 3½ lengths. Archduke ran fourth. Taj was absolutely last.

Time:— 2 mins. 36 2/5 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 265, Places Rs. 155-8, Rs. 225 and Rs. 31.

Trainer:—Abbas Sheriff.
Favourite.—Taj.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division II. —Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1918, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. Ebrahim Kadum's SHERKHAN, 8-4, McPherson 1
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPPERARY, 8-0, Northmore 2
Mr. Leonard's ORPHAN, 7-13, J. R. Flynn 3
Mr. Smyke's PATEL, 8-0, Mujeed 4

Also ran:—Eastern Star 9-3, Aurangazeeb 9-0, Salsette 9-0, Sir Martin 8-13, Sammy 8-13, Justice 8-10, Fairy Gold 8-10, Second String 8-6, Crisis 8-6, Contest 8-6, Bolt Away 8-6, Rainbow 8-3, Aligarh 8-3, Fattahabad 7-13, Napier 7-13, Look Out 7-13, Dalhousie 7-7, Mulkee 7-7.

Did not run:—Emir and Martaban.

The race:—From a poor start in pouring rain Salsette led for a brief space from Orphan and Sherkhan, after the first 4 furlongs Sherkhan took command and going hard, held. He won by an incalculable distance from Tipperary, Orphan and Patel. No distance being given at first, it was afterwards ascertained that the race was won by 1 length, 3 lengths, 5 lengths.

Time:—2 mins. 39 1/5 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 1,453-8; Places Rs. 311, Rs. 20 and Rs. 36.

Trainer:—Yusuf.
Favourites:—Look Out and Tipperary.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE. Division III. —Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arabs in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1918, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Mr. D. C. Cooper's AYR LADDIE, 7-13, Northmore 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras' SOCOTRA, 8-4, Grace 2
Mr. S. V. Varde's HUNTSMAN, 8-4, Mujeed 3
Messrs. Mahomed Shaffi and S. R. A. Wahab's ASFOOR, 7-7, Morris 4

Also ran:—Mettle 8-11, Tasmania 8-11, Colonial 8-7, First Attempt 8-7, Countermark 8-6, Tookaram 8-6, Ormuz 8-6, Paladin 8-4, Honey 8-4, Otherwise 8-3, Anarchist 8-1, Historian 8-0, Chukla 8-0, Multiform 8-0, Nasriyeh 7-7, Brindisi 7-7, Domineer 7-3.

Did not run:—Speedwell, Galib and Chairman.

The race:—From a straggling start Ayr Laddie led Socotra, Asfoor and Mettle, the last named dropped off after the 5th furlong when Ayr Laddie increased his lead and going strong won by 1½ lengths, 3 lengths, 5 lengths, the rest of the field finished on a long procession, struggling in a pool of water.

Time:—3 mins. 41 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 94-8; Places Rs. 31-8, Rs. 70 and Rs. 95.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.
Favourite.—Asfoor.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,500; second, Rs. 1,200; third Rs. 600. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ROYAL BAND, 8-6, Barnett 1
Mr. Kelso's WE TWO, 8-8, McPherson ... 2
Mr. Pine's PENNY PIE, 9-3, Harrison ... 3
Mr. A. J. De Souza's BYCULLA, 8-2, Morris 4

Also ran:—County Cricket 9-10, Enchantment 7-5, Anthracite 9-7, Footman 8-12, Gladiatar 9-4, Cherry and Black 7-11, Misri Lal 7-11, Bucko 7-11, Binfield Grove 7-8, Birthday Clothes 7-7, Braga II 7-4, Mary 7-4.

Did not run:—Mazboot, Cyanite, Miss Rollestone and Treddle.

The race:—As soon as they were released Royal Band set the paces to Cherry and Black, Misri Lal and We Two. Penny Pie joined them at the 4th furlong post where Misri Lal fell back, Royal Band kept going and won easily by 1 length from We Two, Penny Pie and Byculla, 1½ lengths, 2 lengths. The race was run in strong rain.

Favourite:—Penny Pie.

Time:—1 min. 36 1/5 secs.

Totes paid 1st Enclosure:—Win Rs. 115; Places Rs. 27, Rs. 26-8 and Rs. 22-8.

Trainer:—Goolam Ali.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Divsion.

Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's VEILED CERTAINTY, 8-4, J. R. Flynn 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE. 9-1, J. Flynn 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's MINTSPEAR, 7-9, Northmore 3
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' ST. BAWN, 8-3, Grace 4

Also ran:—Kim III 9-7; Athelete 9-2; Doran 9-2; Mount Diablo 7-12; Decorum 7-12; Tarquin 7-7.

Did not run:—Nice Bird.

The race:—From a capital send off in front of the stands Mintspear, Veiled Certainty and Gipsy's Advice were in front for the first mile, at 6 furlong post. Veiled Certainty improved his position and soon after assumed command, but Gipsy's Advice hung on to his girths and after a tight finish, the former won by ¾ length, 4 lengths, 5½ lengths.

Favourite:—Veiled Certainty.

Time:—2 min 57½ secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 34/8; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 16/8, Rs. 25/8.

Trainer:—A. Templeman.

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 7,500; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,250. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 7-6, Lynch 1
Mr. Pine,s MAZBOOT, 7-0, od. 7-4, Harrison 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's ST. QUIN, 8-11, Rose 3
Mr. R.R.S.'s QUARRYMAN, 9-12, Brown.

Also ran:—Polyorama 8-7; Pennie Pie 6-12.

Did not run:—Charcoal, Verge, McNeil, Necessity.

The Race:—Black Walnut sprang out of the machine with a lead of 4 lengths, Mazboot followed the leader was never affected by the heavy going and although gamely challenged by Mazboot won by ¾ lengths, 3 lengths and 3 lengths. Cromdale was left.

Favourite:—Quarryman.

Time:—1min. 19 3-5secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 61; Places Rs: 26 and Rs. 19.

Trainer:—J. K. Irani.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,0000 third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Noble's WARMINISTER, 7-2, S. J. Meekings 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's TIT BITS, 7-2, Northmore 2
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's GAZAL, 7-12, Lynch 3
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's ANGLER, 6-7, J. J. Meekings 4

Also ran:—Tammooz 9-1; Najdi 7-4; Resident 7-1; Aladdin 7-4; Good Morning 7-2; Tawdry 6-13; Lord Roseberry 6-13; Mechanic 6-13.

Did not run:—Durban, Mandil and Fury.

The race:—The race was run in pouring rain, it being impossible to distinguish the colours, but when they came into view near the 7th furlong post, Warminister was in front of Gazal and Angler, Tit Bits joined them at the 6th furlong post, and Warminister brought them in file into the straight where Tit Bits challenged and lost after a hard fight by ½ length, 1¼ lengths, 10 lengths.

Fovourite:—Gazal.

Time:—2 min 5 2/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 93/8; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 18, Rs. 15,

Trainer:—Owner.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; second, Rs. 500; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Divsion.

Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE, 7-7, Harrison 1
Messrs. M. Goculdass and F. M. Garda's FIRPO 8-5, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. T. M. Thaddeus' BALIRA, 7-6, Grace 3
Mr. Heath's LUCKY THOUGHT, 6-10, J. J. Meekings 4

Also ran:—King's Head 9-7; Quite Dark 9-1; Servian 9-0; First Exchange 7-9; Belle Voyageuse II 8-10 Motor Wrap 8-1; Niji 7-12; Japonette 7-4; Loch D 7-0.

Did not run:—Arles, Javelin, Belle Syme, Stageland, Peach Melba and Japonette.

The Race:—Oregon Pine jumped out of the machine as soon as they were let off with Balira running second and Firpo third. At the 2nd furlong post Firpo gave chase, but could make no impression on the leader who won pulling up by 3 lengths, 2¼ lengths, 6 lengths.

Favourite:—Motor Wrap.
2nd Favourite:—Oregon Pine.
Time:—1 min 20 4/5 secs.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 48; Places Rs. 16/8, Rs. 15/8, Rs. 25/8.
Trainer:—T. Harrison.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

THIRD EXTRA MEETING.

(From our own Correspondent.)

(From our Sunday Edition.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

Fine breeze blowing across the maidan made things quite pleasant for the large number of sportsmen that came to witness the races in connexion, with the Third Extra Meeting. Owing to the Hurdle Race for Amateurs having fallen through, we had a small card of five events. The Newmarket Plate, Division I was the first race on the card. Lord Grey declined the contest. As soon as the lists opened they made Fiasco a pretty warm favourite.

At about twos with Speak The Truth and Lu Lad running her close, Mahoney Boy who started favourite in the selling race a few days earlier, was quite friendless. In the race Fiasco won quite easily and it was despised. Mahoney Boy ran second. In the 2nd Division of the same named race they made Monsieur James and Slippery Ann almost co-favourites and they finished in that order. The Navy Plate proved what good horse Llansifried is. With 9st 5lb on his back he led all through the journey and stalling off No Ball's challenge just won. This was his fourth consecutive win, the first being deadheat with Soft Nose. He was ridden by his owner in his last three outings. He opened favourite at 5 to 4 but big money coming for Verland Rose his price eased a little. It was the most popular win and Mr. Evers, the owner rider, came in for an ovation. For the Army Plate, there were only eight starters. They made Alannah favourite with Andoversford second favourite, but neither had anything to say in the finish, Miss Drake a ten-to-one-chance winning cleverly with Young as her pilot. For the Harrington Plate they made Bachelor's Prospect favourite at 7 to 4 on with Lord Grey second favourite and they finished in that order.

Details:—

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Division I. —Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs. Norman and Lakhotia's FIASCO, 8-2, Walker 1
Mr. Mullika's MAHONEY BOY, 8-0, White 2
Mr. Dee's DECLARED, 8-13, Harrison ... 3
Mr. Singh's LU LAD, 9-0, Pullin 4

Also ran:—Speak The Truth 9-6, Attraction 8-6, Silver Lining 7-12.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 25; Places Rs. 19 and Rs. 85.

Betting:—9 to 4 Fiasco, 5 to 2 Speak The Truth, threes Lu Lad, eights Declared, twenties the others.

The race:—When the gate went up Fiasco Declared and Lu Lad jumped off quickest and led by about a couple of lengths from Mahoney Boy, Speak The Truth and Silver Lining, Attraction being last. On settling down Fiasco shook off the opposition and cantered in an easy winner by 2½ lengths, Mahoney Boy coming with a rush beat Declared by a neck.

Time:—1 min. 3 4/5 secs.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Division II. —Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. May Robertson's MONSIEUR JAMES, 8-11, Mr. Evers 1
Mr. Ghosal's SLIPPERY ANN, 7-13, Thompson 2
Mr. Ahmed's GLENLYON, 8-7, Walker ... 3
Mrs. Dormieux's GUN CARRIAGE, 7-7, Kess 4

Also ran:—Luna 8-5, Reddington 8-5, Welsn Apple 7-5, Master Priam 7-2.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 13, Rs. 12 and Rs. 29.

Betting:—5 to 4 Monsieur James, 3 to 2 Slippery Ann, tens Reddington, fifteens Master Priam, thirties the rest.

The race:—Gun Carriage was quickest away, then came Slippery Ann, Monsieur James and Glenlyon in the order named. From near the Zeerut opening Mr. Evers' gave Monsieur James his head and the race was over. He left the others standing and racing alongside Slippery Ann, beat him comfortably by half a length, 2½ lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.

THE HARRINGTON PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Dee's BACHELOR'S PROSPECT, 9-5, Harrison 1
Messrs. Fitch and Scott's LORD SCOTT, 8-5, Pullin 2
Mr. Dass' BALSAM, 7-5 (dec. 7-0), Mosoomdin 3
Mr. Dee's WHITE CHERIFF, 7-0, Meherjee 4

Also ran:—Quality 7-0.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 16; Places Rs. 11 and Rs. 11.

Betting:—7 to 4 on Bachelor's Prospect, 3 to 2 Lord Grey, thirties the others.

The race:—It was a duel between Bachelor's Prospect and Lord Grey and they finished in that order with Balsam third, 2¼ lengths and 5 lengths separating them.

Time:—1 min. 4 1/5 secs.

THE ARMY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile fulongs.

Zemindar of Nazergunj and Mr. Gillord's MISS DRAKE, 7-9, Young 1
Mr. Ahmed's LE SOLEIL, 7-11, Seastream 2
Mr. Thomas' POMADE, 8-12, Pullin 3
Mr. Roy Choudhari's ANDOVERSFORD, 7-12, Thompson 4

Also ran:—Gibberish 9-4, Alannah 8-13, Midsand 8-11, Shwedine 8-4.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 116; Places Rs. 88, Rs. 143 and Rs. 40.

Betting:—5 to 4 Alannah, 5 to 2 Andoversford, threes Shwedine, tens Pomade, Midsand and Miss Drake, thirties the others.

The race:—Pomade brought them along with Alannah second and then Andoversford, the rest together behind Andoversford dropped off near seven furlongs and Le Soleil took it up opposite the stands, Miss Drake came strong and won by a length, a neck between second and third.

Time:—2 mins., 30¼ secs.

THE NAVY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Evers' LLANSIFRIED, 9-5, Owner ... 1
Mr. Galstaun's NO BALL, 8-9, Young ... 2
Mr. Mullick's VERLAND ROSE, 8-9, Harrison 3
Mr. Thomas' JACK, 8-10, Pullin 4

Also ran:—Kilrea 9-2, Lough Corrib 8-5, Boy 7-12, Voelas 7-7, Lazziet 7-0.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 26; Places Rs. 15, Rs. 20 and Rs. 15.

Betting:—3 to 2 Llansifried, 5 to 2 Verland Rose, threes Jack, sevens No Ball, fifties the others.

The race:—Llansifried as usual was smartest away and he was closely attended by Verland Rose, Jack and Longh Corrib, the others being a few lengths behind. Verland Rose showed signs of distress, a furlong from home when No Ball appearing suddenly challenged the leader after a ding-dong race. Llansifried won by a short head, two lengths between second and third.

Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 sec.

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Science of Human Life. By Graham. Pages 654	3 8
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DIABETES SPECIALIST.

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

RAO BAHADUR KESHAVLAL G. TRIVADY, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bombay Presidency (and Chief Revenue Officer, Junagadh State), writes:—It gives me great pleasure to testify to the efficacy of the Medicines of Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, DIABETES SPECIALIST of Madras I was under his treatment for six weeks in course of which the specific gravity of Urine fell from 1038 to 1015 degrees, and sugar which was considerable in the beginning, became always most imperceptible—which means a wonderful cure of the obstinate disease which had baffled the treatment of many Doctors and Physicians before, I recommend him to all suffering from the bad disease for the rare quality of his drugs which seem to be purely vegetable drugs.

Junagadh, 17th December, 1916.

Mr. N. K. KARODE, Chemical Analyser, Junagadh State, writes on 2nd December 1918:—I am glad to certify that Dr. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR, treated Rao Bahadur Keshavlal G. Trivadi in 1916 for Diabetes and effected cure in the course of about six weeks. At the commencement of the treatment the Sp. Gr. of his urine was 1038 and it gradually fell to 1015 and accordingly quantity of sugar also decreased and came down almost to normal, Dr. S. R. Iyengar's treatment seems to consist of native drugs and the effect is marvellous. I am of opinion that anybody suffering from this disease should take benefit of Dr. Iyengar's treatment.

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European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis, I found these really good and efficacious.

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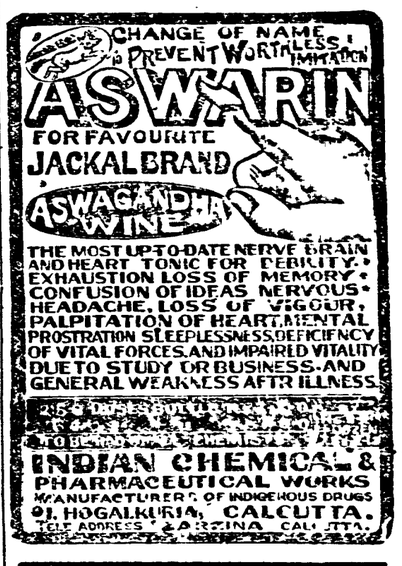
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OF VITAL FORCES AND IMPAIRED VITALITY
DUE TO STUDY OR BUSINESS AND
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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, Sep. 2.

General meeting of Matheran Ratepayers' Association, 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 3.

The Mail Steamer, Morkara with the outward Mails of the 14th instant is expected to arrive at 8 a.m.,

FRIDAY, Sept. 5.

Bombay Garrison Artillery dance in aid of St. Dunstan's Home, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M
Punjab Mail	16 30	18
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	11 0	20
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur).	7 15	18 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 18
Poona Mail	11 30	14 48
Poona Express	19 40	7 55
Delhi Express	8 30	7

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY TIMINGS.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	12 0	17 0
Gujarat Mail	8 25	20 45
Kathiawar Express	7 47	21
Fast Passenger	21 10	7

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL OLD BOYS' UNION.

The Secretaries of the above Union request the members to send their annual subscriptions. They also appeal to all past pupils of the Wilson High School to join the Union.

INDIAN GUILD OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.

A study class for members of the Guild will be held to-day at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Guild Reading Room near Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon, the subject matter being "Sanitary problems in India." It is open to the public.

STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. V. G. Dalvi, will deliver a public lecture on "The Exchange Situation", to-morrow at 6 p.m. at the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort. Mr. C. H. Wilson, will preside; and seat will be reserved for ladies.

ISSUE OF TREASURY BILLS.

A Press Communique states:—

The following notification has been issued in Simla by the Government of India Finance Department:

Resumption of the sale of six, nine and twelve months' Treasury Bills:—His Excellency the Right Hon. the Governor-General-in-Council has resolved to borrow funds for the public service by the issue of Treasury Bills in the following manner:—

On and after Monday, the 1st day of September, 1919, Treasury Bills will be issued at the Banks of Bengal, Bombay and Madras in denominations of Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 25,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 5 lakhs and Rs. 10 lakhs, and for terms of 6 months, 9 months and 12 months to be reckoned from the date of issue of the Bills. The rates payable for the Bills will be notified from time to time. The rates in the first instance will be:—

For 6 months' bills Rs. 97 annas 12 per cent.
For 9 months' bills Rs. 96 annas 3 per cent.
For 12 months' bills Rs. 95 annas 3 per cent.

2. The Governor-General-in-Council reserves the right at any time to vary the rates payable for any class of bills, to fix a limit to the amount of bills to be issued in any week, or to discontinue issues of any class or classes of bills.

3. The bills will be repayable at maturity at the Presidency Bank of issue.

4. The bills will be in the following form:—"This Treasury Bill entitles or order to the payment of Rs. at the Bank of Bengal/Bombay/Madras, out of the revenues of the Government of India on the day of 1920."

If the name of the payee be not filled in, the bill will be paid to the bearer; it will otherwise be payable to the payee or to his order.

5. Treasury Bills can be obtained during banking hours at the head offices of the Bank of Bengal, Bombay and Madras, as the case may be, on payment of the necessary amount by cheque, cash or otherwise.

6. Arrangements have also been made for the issue and repayment at maturity of these bills at the branches of the Presidency Banks at the marginally noted Cawnpore, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon and Karachi centres.

7. Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent. on applications for Treasury Bills bearing a recognised broker's stamp. No brokerage will be paid in the case of bills taken up direct by banks.

8. Income-tax will not be deducted from the yield of Treasury Bills at the time of their payment, but the yield will be assessable to income-tax, and must be included by an assessee in any return of income or profits submitted by him for income-tax purposes.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

There was a better feeling to-day in the jute share market and more business was put through at firmer rates. Inquiry for coals was limited. In miscellaneous section Hume Pipes were again in inquiry. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Lakurka 58, North Laikdih 11-4 prem.

Jute:—Alliance 765, Auckland 511, Fort William 513, Howrah 47, Kamarhatty 858, Kankinarrah 675, Lansdowne 430, Lothian 478, Northbrook 69, Reliance 48-8, Waverley 18-10.

Miscellaneous:—Alpha Insurance 2 prem, Automatic Bolts and Nuts 1 prem, Automatic Tools 1 prem, British Ceylon Corporation 18-4, Calcutta Metal 1 prem, Chrome Tanning 1-12 prem, Hume Pipe 18, Indian Standard Wagon 49 prem, Indian Iron and Steel 50 prem, Mackenzie and Co. 124 Sara Serajgunj Railway 86-8 s 1, Tata Industrial Bank 59 prem, Thornycroft (India) Ltd 11-12 prem.

Government Paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 68-6 to Rs. 68-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 68-10 to Rs. 68-14.

Mr. C. N. Vakil, Assistant Professor of History and Economics, Wilson College, left for England by s. s. Nankin on 30th August for research study in Economics, as a Scholar of the University of Bombay. After having the necessary diploma within two years, it is believed that he will be appointed as a Professor of the Research Institute in Economics by the University. He is the first to get this kind of scholarships.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. VS. ISLAM GYM.

The Islam Gymkhana met the Hindu Gymkhana on the latter's ground yesterday, the game resulting in a draw. The Hindu gymkhana, going in to bat first, knocked up a total of 177 for 7 wickets, when they declared their innings closed, and then had disposed of seven of their opponents for a total of 83, when from about 20 minutes to time a smart shower of rain put a stop to further play.

VITHAL'S ATTRACTIVE GAME.

Vithal, who put up the highest individual score of the day on either side, played in his usual attractive style, contributing 47 which included four's. Shete also played attractive cricket, hitting six 4's in his total of 47.

Syed Ibrahim was the top scorer on the visitors' side with 37 to his credit. Murad was the only other man on the Islam Gymkhana side to enter double figures, the rest of those who batted failing to withstand successfully Shivram's bowling.

Shivram bowled splendidly for the Hindu Gymkhana, claiming no less than 5 wickets out of the seven that actually fell, his wickets costing only 6 runs apiece. Mahamood for the Islam Gymkhana took 3 wickets at a cost of a little over 13 runs each. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

V. V. Kantak c and b Mahamood	12
S. M. Dalvi c Murad b Mahamood	23
D. A. Shete c Ali b Murad	47
P. Vithal b Mahamood	55
V. A. Dalvi run out	9
K. G. Pardeshi run out	1
R. A. Wagle not out	7
M. D. Pai (Capt.) c Ganpat b Murad	7
P. Shivram M. H. Rana and G. A. Shirke (did not bat).	
Extras	16
*Total (for 7 wkts)	177

*Innings declared closed.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Syed Ibrahim c S. Dalvi b Shivram	37
C. M. Ali c S. Dalvi b Shivram	1
C. Murad b Shivram	12
A. G. Kazi run out	4
S. Gulam lbw b Shivram	5
S. M. Sheikh not out	6
Vali Ahmed b S. Dalvi	6
Mahamood st. Shirke b Shivram	1
P. Esfani, Lotia, Mirza A. Beg (did not bat.)	
Extras	11
Total (for 7 wkts)	83

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Hindu Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mahamood	22	7	41	3
Murad	17	2	55	2
Lotia	14	1	28	0
Gulam	4	1	12	0
Ibrahim	2	0	14	0
Ali	3	1	11	0

Islam Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Rana	9	3	19	0
Shivram	14	2	30	5
S. Dalvi	6	0	23	1

The Bombay Gymkhana B. Team played a cricket match with the Zingari Club on Sunday. The game was played on the Gymkhana ground and ended in a win for the visitors. The following are the scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Lees c Leav b Wasker 2; Wild b Windsor 3; Mathews c James b Wasker 0; Nissen c Kingston b Wasker 1; Wilson b Windsor 2; Kiblewhite c Lynn b James 5; Jessop c Thell b Wasker 5; Hudson c Lynn b James 2; Cunningham b James 1; Birbriolle c Lynn b Windsor 0; Johnson not out 0; Extras 4; Total 25.

THE ZINGARI CLUB.

George c Wilson b Nissen 6; Downes b Morgan 5; Hyde c Johnson b Morgan 10; Stanely lbw b Morgan 0; Wasker run out 1; James c Morgan b Morgan 2; Windsor c Luse b Nissen 5; Gale c Jessop b Kiblewhite 13; Lynn (Junior) b Nissen 2; Lynn (Senior) not out 48; Thll c Lees b Morgan 8; Extras 5; Total 108.

A SUCCESSFUL LADY DOCTOR.

Among the passengers who arrived from London per s.s. Martha on Tuesday the 19th August was a London, M.D., Miss Jerusha J. Jhirad.

Dr. Miss Jhirad belongs to the Bene-Israel community. She took the degree of L. M. & S. of the local University in 1912, being placed first in the first class. After practising in Bombay for some time she left for England in May 1914 as a Tata Scholar, but after her going to England she was awarded the Government of India scholarship, that being the first time the scholarship was awarded to a lady student. In London she joined the London School (Royal Free Hospital) of Medicine for women and took the degree of M.B.B.S. (London) in July 1917 and the degree of M.D. (London) in Branch IV Midwifery and Diseases of Women in July, 1919.

THE PRESS ACT.

It is announced that the Hon. Sir William Vincent will lay on the table of the I. L. Council a list of magazines and journals proscribed from registered libraries by the Government. This statement will be in reply to a question asked by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, in the Council on 5th September last. The said question runs thus:—

"Will Government be pleased to place on the table a list of magazines and journals proscribed from registered libraries, with the dates from which such prohibition came into force. How many of these journals have since been extinct? Are Government aware that their stoppage is due more or less to the step taken by the Government?"

STATUS OF INDIAN WOMEN.

MRS. JINARAJDASS' LECTURE AT SYDNEY.

Under the auspices of the Committee of Inquiry into the Social and Moral Conditions of Indian Women in Fiji, a sub-committee of the National Council of the Women of Australia, Mrs. D. Jinarajadasa delivered a lecture on July 31st at the rooms of the Sydney Theosophical Society on the status of the Indian woman in India and the opportunities for her advancement. The meeting was well attended, and a great interest was shown by the audience in the subject. A certain number of men representing the Planters of Fiji were present at the back of the hall, evidently with the intention of heckling Mrs. Jinarajadasa, but seeing that the lecture dealt more with Indian women in India than with their sisters in Fiji, they soon left the hall. A second lecture is to be arranged to discuss how the women of Australia can help their Indian sisters to better conditions of life and advancement.

THE SCAVENGER'S LOT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The advocates of social reform in India have so far devoted themselves to the task of ameliorating the condition of those who have been the victims of social tyranny based upon so-called religious convictions and prejudices. The social reform movement embraced the programme for the spread of female education, widow remarriage, prohibition of early marriage, foreign travel, and the cause of the depressed classes and it has, to a certain extent, succeeded in achieving good results. Whatever may be the success that may be to the credit of this movement in these directions there is another question, which can be usefully undertaken and tackled by the leaders of social reform as an activity of social service. I mean the question of the untouchables.

We know what success has been achieved by the Depressed Classes Mission and a lesson learnt from that movement is a guarantee for hope and success in the problem of the untouchables. I am not going to refer to the amelioration of the Mahars and such other classes, as I believe it is being attended to already. I refer to the scavenger classes. Is it not an ugly sight to meet a scavenger on the road every morning and evening carrying on his head a basket giving out offensive and dirty smell? Is it desirable that he should be made to live in perpetual hell upon God's earth? Does he not claim our attention to improve and better his condition? Is he to be kept in the same condition eternally with no prospect of his emerging in a better state? Is he to remain content with his lot without our making any efforts to rid him of it? Is he to minister to our requirements in this filthy and insanitary affair? These are questions which must engage our attention for their solution as early as possible. Even if they seem to remain content with their lot, is it not our bounden duty as human beings and enlightened at that, to try and extricate them from this unhappy plight? They may not protest, because of their ignorance or illiteracy, against their undesirable state of existence; there is, therefore, a greater reason why we should take up their cause and exert ourselves in the direction of improving their lot, when we are talking of and demanding our political rights.

Every condition, whether desirable or otherwise, is the result of a cause and if the cause is removed the condition no longer remains. We should, therefore, see if we can remove the cause of their lot arising out of the profession they follow. They follow a profession which is necessitated by the existence of the system of privies of the old style. If this old system is discontinued and replaced by the new one of flush closets, the primary cause of the undesirable condition will be removed. This can be done, so far as big cities and towns are concerned where Science has left its mark upon the people. Science should be utilized for the benefit rather than destruction of our fellow-creatures and not only for the fulfilment of our luxurious habits. Science is meant primarily for the good of mankind and it is therefore in the fitness of things that it should be used for the happiness of our less fortunate brethren.

It behoves Municipalities or those bodies, whose task it is to look to the health of their districts in their jurisdiction, to take up measures to see that the closets on the present improved system are put up and put this community under a deep debt of gratitude. This improvement cannot be efficiently done by any Association, however, philanthropic or altruistic, except by a legally official body like a Municipality.

But before a Municipality can be made to attend to this Reform, I urge upon the attention of public bodies the Humanitarian League, Social Reform Associations, and Social Service Leagues, the necessity of agitating with a view to gain the desired end. I also earnestly appeal to the conscience of the public seriously to consider the problem which is an evil and take steps to give a practical shape to the above proposal.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. RAO

23, Fanaswady, 2nd Lane.
Bombay, Aug. 27

BRITISH CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

NEW CONSTITUTION.

The following Constitution drafted by the Congress Deputation in England, has been adopted by the British Congress Committee:—

(1) That the name of the Committee shall be the British Committee of the Indian National Congress.

(2) That the object of the Committee shall be to act as the Executive in the United Kingdom of the Indian National Congress

(3) That the General Committee shall consist of an unlimited number of members, with power to add to their number, who accepts the object as defined in Article One of the Congress Constitution and the Resolutions passed by the Congress.

(4) That there shall be elected annually an Executive Committee of not more than 12 members of the General Committee, who shall meet as often as they consider desirable and who shall have the powers of the General Committee between its meetings.

(5) That the Executive Committee shall elect a Chairman, and Vice-Chairman, Treasurer and Hon. Secretary.

(6) That the President and ex-Presidents of the Congress, who still co-operate with it, and are not in the Government service, and all delegates sent by the Congress to this country, shall be ex-officio members of the Executive Committee.

(7) That the expenses of the Committee shall be defrayed by Annual Grants from the Indian National Congress.

DISTRESS IN SYLHET.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The following appeal has been issued by the president of the Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Sylhet.

The distress due to the high price of rice is becoming more acute daily in many parts of the District of Sylhet. We have been maintaining for over a month a relief centre at Sadhuhati, comprising 24 villages, where up to the 11th August, the number of the recipients of our doles, stood, on a daily average, at 364.54 and the rice distributed till that date amounted to mds 56. 16 srs 12 chh, each adult receiving 3 chh and each minor 2 chh per day. Though the centre is to be maintained for some months more, the demand for help is not now so pressing here owing to the harvesting of Ashu crop as it is at Baniachong which is a very big village containing 40,000 people and where Aman is only staple crop. From the report of our worker who visited the place a fortnight ago, it appears that nearly 4,000 people stand in need of immediate relief. The fund at our disposal being too small, we could not venture to open another centre and that at a village like Baniachong. But there is no time to be lost. The recent report tells a sadder tale. We have sent our workers there to open a relief centre with only Rs. 75, the balance now in hand. It is a mere drop in the ocean. We hope and trust the generous public will unloose their pursestring and come forward to the relief of the distressed people.

Any contribution, however small, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by Babu Nabani Kumar Gupta Secretary, Ramkrishna Seva Samiti, Sylhet.

FREE AND COMPULSORY MUD BATHING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Through the medium of your widely read paper I take this opportunity of thanking our Corporation for having provided Bombay the Beautiful with innumerable mud baths. Mud bathing has been proved to have homoepathic effects on all sorts of colds and hence the zeal of the Municipal authorities of the first city in India in making mud bathing free and compulsory, especially in the rainy season when every one of us is disposed to catch cold, is commendable indeed!

Mens sana in corpore sano being the motto of our worthy City Fathers, it is no wonder that they have postponed the spread of education and concentrated all their energy in covering our city streets with soft mud.

The motor lords who are the allies of our Corporators, have also a hand in this campaign vigorously conducted for the physical betterment of us citizens. They take great delight in covering the pedestrians from head to foot with mud, for which act of kindness they also deserve to be thanked.

Thanking you in anticipation for conveying my sentiments to these altruistic gentlemen.—Yours, etc.,

G. N. SAHANABUDDHE.

17, Javeri Building, Parel,
Bombay, Aug. 31.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD AND INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—His Excellency, Sir George Lloyd, in his two recent addresses one at the Fergusson College and the other on the occasion of the Convocation ceremony of the Bombay University was harping on the same theme viz that the graduates when out of their colleges, should devote their energies to the development of Indian industries, rather than seek Government and other posts. No one denies that the future salvation of India depends largely on her industrial regeneration, but it seems that his Excellency did not quite see the obstacles that are put by British Statesmen, on the development of Indian industries. Is it possible for infant Indian industries to compete the foreign manufactured articles which are thrown broad-cast in her markets, though the foreign industries are nourished by protection, by bounties and by state encouragement, and India having an open door for them all! Even England, which has occupied such a high role in the most advanced industrial countries, is able to secure such a position by following tenets of protection and the strict regulations of Navigation laws for over hundred years. When she had driven all foreign competitors from the economic field and having in the meanwhile advanced her industries to high pitch of perfection, the Manchester School invented a tonic of "free-trade" for the further progress of English industries. But the misfortune of India is that the principle of "free-trade" which was only applied to England, when she had fully developed her industries, was imposed on unwilling India, with her industries in the infancy. Compare what shall be the effecy of a "tonic" invented for the further development of a strongly built robust man, if it is thrust on mere child! But neglecting and altogether ignoring the bad effect of "free-trade" the British Statesmen are wondering how India could not develop her industries. But, when in spite of these obstacles, an Indian industry that of Cotton Cloth could rise to the level, it had to undergo the excise duty on all cotton cloth produced whether it is sold or not, in order to please the Lancaster Millowners! Even Sir Valentine Chirol in his article to the "Times" on 7th September 1910, did say "No measure has done greater injury to the cause of "free-trade" in India or more permanent discredit to the British rule than this excise duty on Indian manufactured cotton for none has done more to undermine Indian faith in the principles of justice upon which British rule claims, and, on the whole most legitimately claims, to be based."

Indian leaders in Legislative Councils, and on Congress platforms, in Industrial Conferences and in press have been pressing on the minds of British statesmen, that unless India is allowed to follow an economic policy of her own, as the self-governing colonies have been allowed to follow—it is impossible for the Indian industries to thrive and flourish. "We are not allowed by England to protect ourselves against her—which is intelligible perhaps—but we are not allowed by England to protect ourselves against foreign countries".

Such being the restrictions put upon India by British statesmen, it was rather unfair for his Excellency to advice the students to devote their energies to the development of India Industries and wondering why they did not, without giving a slightest hint that he would try his best to secure for India 'Industrial Autonomy.'

If his Excellency is really anxious to see that Indian industries should thrive and compete the foreign countries in the World's market, he must assure us not by words but by deeds, that his Government is prepared to start industrial schools and colleges, where expert knowledge shall be given, and at the same time to give every possible encouragement to Indian industries by protection and even by bounties. Shall we hope so —Yours, etc.,

P. H. BARVE.

Poona, Aug. 28.

SIR M. O'DWYER AND ARMY COMMITTEE.

HIS FRIENDS IN HIGH QUARTERS.

The London correspondent of the "Leader" writing under date July 31 says:—

Almost more serious is the appointment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer as a member of the Commission. It is urged in many quarters that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should by rights be on his trial before the courts of this country on a charge of criminal mal-administration. However that may be, it is certain that large numbers of people will hold that until the enquiry into the recent events in the Punjab has been held and has reported, Sir Michael, whose responsibility for them is in question should receive no official preferment or public appointment. I shall not be surprised if this new affront put upon public opinion in India has the very worst effect upon it. Who was responsible for arranging Sir Michael's reception by the King recently, I do not know, but it is known that he has friends in high quarters, and particularly among those classes in this country who have affection for military methods and the iron hand, (or should it not be the 'mailed fist' a la Kaiser). On this point Mr Chintamani writes in the same letter as follows: "You are aware, I trust, of the Indian opinion of the ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. You know, too, the grounds upon which that opinion rests. It is an open secret in India that Sir Michael O'Dwyer has a great admirer in the present Viceroy, without whose active support the province of the Punjab would have been administered very differently during the last four months. The promised independent investigation into those extraordinary administrative measures and methods has yet to be instituted. Meanwhile, is it imperative state necessity that Sir Michael O'Dwyer should be sent back to India? Is no other civilian available? Perhaps it will be said that he has most experience of recruiting for the army in the in the Punjab. All I can say on this, is that the methods employed there during the last few years to obtain recruits constitute a warning much more than an example, and everyone would wish, for the good name of the Government and the peace of the people that they should never again be restored to. A declared policy of conscription would be far better.'

The Joint Committee apparently has made up its mind for the present to give two and a half days a week to its work in public. How much it is giving in camera, I do not know. The procedure so far as the deputations are concerned is that they have submitted memoranda on the Reforms generally and that then the committee has invited a representative of each deputation to tender evidence. The witnesses are then handed a questionaire covering various aspects of the Bill, for example they are asked to discuss questions of the desirability of progressive realisation of responsible government in India, its definition, and acceptance of the proposition contained in the preamble, the establishment in provincial legislatures of a substantial elected majority, non-official control, over the actions and policy of the executive, the partial dual government, its form in the Bill, and how it can best be secured alternatives to dualism, modifications of the proposed scheme, the status of ministers and the powers towards them and the legislatures of Governors, and the structure of the executive councils, the financial and legislative powers of the legislatures and the problem of grand committees, popular control over the budget and supply, the relations of the legislative assembly and the Central Government and the composition of the assembly, the desirability of a bicameral legislature, the functions and powers of the central legislature, and the Council of State, the composition of the Governor-General's executive council, the hearing of the developments of provincial autonomy and provincial self-government upon the powers and control of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, the periodic statutory commission, whether certain matters should be provided for in the Bill or by rules to be framed under it, and the reports of the Southborough and Crewe Committees.

Sir John Rees is rather keen upon the subject of woman's suffrage. Having once been converted to the true faith, he has been thoroughly converted, as is clear from the nature of his cross-examination of witnesses, and in particular, of Mrs. Besant, who had made a special point of equal suffrage without a sex bar. Sir John has also also made up his mind to destroy root and branch the Sydenhamie heresy on the Brahman non-Brahman controversy. He sits now next to Lord Sydenham himself, and anticipates all the latter's questions with joy and unction. Lord Sydenham's face is a study. It would be interesting to have a series of snap-shopts of members of the committee and witnesses before and after examination. Poor Sir James Meston.

As he sits behind Lord Sinha, listening to Lord Southborough and other witnesses, one after the other denouncing the Government of India's proposals contained in the despatch of March 5, Mr. Feetham was present during Lord Southborough's evidence, but has since been apparently uninterested in the proceedings (his place being taken by Mr. Charles Roberts), but he will presently tender evidence himself.

So far the gem of the sittings has, in my opinion, been the passage at arms between Mr. Ramaswami Iyer and Lord Sydenham in which the latter collapsed miserably, to the great glee of all the Indians present.

Mr. Kali Nath Roy's petition for leave to appeal against his conviction and sentence by the Lahore Martial Law Commission will be heard to-morrow by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. E. N. Macphail has accepted the invitation of delivering the convocation address of Madras University this year.

* * * *

The total subscriptions for the new Indian loan up to 28th August, 1919, were Rs. 16,90,51,700 inclusive of Rs. 1,38,11,325 in the shape of war bonds.

* * * *

Mr. T. P. Thompson, C.S., Punjab, has been nominated Additional Member, Imperial Legislative Council, vice Mr. P. I. Fagan resigned.

* * * *

The total subscriptions for the new Indian Loan up to the 29th instant are Rs. 17,25,03,400, inclusive of Rs. 1,45,38,500 in the shape of War Bonds.

* * * *

A Mysore correspondent reports another boat accident at the Kapila river in Heggadevankota Taluq when ten persons are said to have been drowned.

* * * *

The Hon. Mr. Dobbs is expected in Simla on the 13th September to take up the Foreign Secretaryship. Mr. Denys Bray then proceeds on leave for about a year.

* * * *

H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore has, says a Trivandrum message, subscribed a further sum of Rs. 15,00,000 towards the new Indian loan. This makes his Highness' contributions towards the war loan Rs. forty lakhs.

* * * *

The subscriptions in lakhs to the new Indian Loan up to 23rd August, 1919, from the provinces were as follows.—Bombay 880, Bengal 436, Burma 74, Madras 61, Central Provinces 50, minor administrations 22, Behar and Orissa 10, total 1,587.

* * * *

One hundred and twentieth anniversary of Tippu Sultan's death was celebrated on Sunday last at Suringapatam by the Moslem community, under the presidency of Syed Taj Peeran of the Mysore civil service.

* * * *

Some vessels have been held up at Porbunder because the local merchants decline to abide by the compromise concerning the wages of sailors arrived at last year with the sympathetic co-operation of the State officials.

* * * *

The Women's Association of Porbundar has started a school to teach sewing, knitting and embroidery to women without distinction of caste or creed. Meetings will be held twice every week to discuss questions of domestic hygiene and domestic economy.

* * * *

A number of improvements are to be made in the Madras Postal service both in the city and in various places in mofussil. Postal authorities are, it is stated, negotiating with Messrs. Simpson and Co. for three Red Indian Motor Bicycles to speed up still further the delivery arrangements in the City.

GRAIN CONTROL.

MAXIMUM RATES FOR THE WEEK.

The Director of Civil Supplies has issued the following list showing below the maximum rates of grains for Bombay City for the week beginning 27th August, 1919:

RICE

Wholesale price per bag of 168 lbs. Ex. Dock.	Wholesale price for sale in Bombay City in bags.	Rates per bag as distribution charge of Messrs. Curr, Khm. & Sons.	Retail price for Bombay City.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Rice			
Cargo (18 parts.)	10 14 9	11 9 9	0 6 3
Big Mill Special	11 14 0	12 9 0	0 7 0
S. I. Chanduba	-- 12	11 0	0 7 6
Small Mill	-- 12 0	3 12 11	3 0 7
S. Q.	-- 12 4	9 12 15	9 0 7
Europe No. 2	12 13	6 13 8	6 0 7
Europe No. 1.	12 15	6 13 10	6 0 7
Mill Seghandi	13 4	9 13 15	9 0 7
Long Boiled	13 15	6 14 10	6 0 8
Milched Boiled	13 12	0 14 7	0 0 8
Mandla	15 2	0 15 13	0 0 8
Broken Rice.			
Extra			
A 1	12 3	3 12 14	3 0 7
A 1	11 13	6 12 8	6 0 7
A 2	10 8	0 11 3	0 0 6
A 3	8 13	0 9 8	0 0 5
B 1	11 0	6 11 11	6 0 6
B 2	9 15	9 10 10	9 0 6
B 3	8 7	6 9 2	6 0 5
C 1	10 14	9 11 9	9 0 6
C 2	9 12	0 10 7	0 0 5
C 3	8 5	6 9 0	6 0 5

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bengal Rice.			
Gross Table No. 1	20 12 0		0 11 3
Nagra No. 1.	20 6 0		0 11 6
Ballam No. 1.	20 13 0		0 11 3
Kazla	18 10 0		0 10 6
Raree No. 1	20 2 0		0 10 9
Raree uncleaned	19 5 0		0 10 6
Boiled Patna	19 0 0		0 10 3
Pegu White	17 12 0		0 9 9

NOTE.—In all other cases the basis of calculation is taken up as 31 maplis to a bag of rice.

WHEAT.

	Rs. a. p.	Rate for retail sale pylee (maplis)
Australian Wheat	65 1 0	0 7 3
Choice White Karachi	66 0 0	0 7 6
Choice Glossy or Sarbhati	70 0 0	0 8 3
GRAM.		
Punjab (Mixed)	65 0 0	per candy of 27 mds or 52 cwt. 0 7 3
JUWARI.		
Central India	60 0 0	0 7 0
BAJRI.		
1st Grade	62 0 0	0 7 3
2nd Grade	58 0 0	0 6 9
3rd Grade	-- --	--

2. Under the terms of clause (c) of the agreement made with shippers at the time of issuing licenses it is hereby notified that shippers should sell rice in Bombay only on the order of the Director of Civil Supplies.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Monday, 1st September, 1919.

PROMOTING TEMPERANCE!

In the latest administration report of his department, the Excise Commissioner enters into a vigorous defence of the excise policy recently pursued by the Government of Bombay, mainly at his suggestion. The fixed fee system which was in itself an innovation on the condemned auction system was reported against by him and Government in an evil moment adopted his suggestion. The defects which the Commissioner ascribes to the fixed fee system are in no way peculiar to it. Why is it impossible to fix the maximum selling price on the basis of which the fee was fixed? If the shopkeeper sold a short measure and if the excise staff was corrupt at same places, the fixed fee system was in no way responsible. It showed bad supervision for which the department itself should be held responsible. The Commissioner acting on the idea that under any licensing system the shopkeeper was wont to make enormous profits, argued that the auction system had better be reintroduced, that there be unrestricted auction in reference to toddy-shops and that the State had better capture part of the profits that went to the shopkeepers. Did the shopkeepers make the profits legally or illegally under the old system? All the Commissioner's remarks tend to show that the profits were made illegally and instead of putting down malpractices by courageous and strong administration, the Commissioner proposed a reversion to the auction system that has only aggravated the evil. No doubt the auction system has brought to the State 53 lakhs of additional revenue from liquor alone, apart from opium and toddy, as the Commissioner emphasises. He must be really innocent if he supposes for a moment that these 53 lakhs would come from the pockets of the shop-keepers. The auction system, and specially the unrestricted auction system, has encouraged wild speculation and already many reckless bidders have found themselves unable to pay the amount and have applied to Government for concessions which they would do well to refuse. Rs. 53 lakhs is no doubt a big sum and it has been ear-marked for a good purpose. But we are not tempted by it. It is tainted money, derived from the vicious habits of the people.

The shopkeepers would try to get the money from the consumers and the Commissioner may rest assured that all the defects which he wrongly ascribed to the fixed-fee system would flourish as well under the new system. Can the Commissioner say that these high bids will tend to make the shopkeepers more honest and that they will cease from making illegitimate profits? Will not the shopkeepers be rather encouraged to resort to all sorts of malpractices in order to make up the heavy sums they have paid? Or does the Commissioner think that anyhow the shopkeepers will make illegitimate profits and that the State may tax them heavily indirectly by the restoration of the auction system? It would be a totally wrong and perfectly indefensible view. If the fixed fees were low, as the Commissioner seems to think, they should have been raised adequately. If the shopkeepers made illegitimate profits, the malpractices should have been put down by stern measures. We believe the Excise Department is maintained by Government for this very purpose. It is quite unjustifiable to revert to the auction system and give room for wild bids. It is humanly speaking impossible for the shopkeepers to pay the bids from out of any legitimate profits. Under the fixed-fee system the shopkeeper could have kept himself honest. Under the new system the inducement will be all the other way. The Excise Commissioner combats the view that increased revenue means increased consumption and tries to prove that the figures for the last five years show the ordinary fluctuations which may be expected in the normal course. During the last five years revenue has been increased from 2 lakhs to 3 lakhs, but the consumption has increased only by 2 lakhs of proof gallons. It constitutes in the eyes of the Commissioner a complete vindication of the soundness of the excise policy now pursued. The boast of the Commissioner is premature. The policy of Government has no doubt been to enhance the still-head duty as well as the licence-fee. But the increase has been so slow and gradual as not to affect appreciably the consumption of liquor. Such a slow increase has absolutely no influence on the consumption of liquor. The increase to be effective must be sudden and very high; then only would the consumption of liquor fall down to some degree. What do the figures show? Consumption has been kept up and the taxation has been increased in such a way as not materially to interfere with it. It is a policy which is careful about the yield and recks not the consumption. That is not all. Had the increase in taxation led to a great fall in consumption, the Commissioner would not have welcomed it. He remarks that he would view such a state of affairs with suspicion because he thinks, and quite incorrectly, that the inference would be that liquor was being taxed so high as to drive the drinking public to illicit distillation.

It is this groundless fear of illicit distillation and the consequent anxiety to provide licit liquor that have vitiated the Excise policy. Again and again the Commissioner reverts to the topic. If shops are reduced, if taxation is increased, he thinks that there will be illicit distillation. It does not occur to him that many will be tempted to drink if there is an opportunity and that in most places there are no means and materials for illicit distillation and that the provision of licit liquor is not the only way to put down illicit distillation and that the Excise Department is expected to suppress it by continued vigilance. In our opinion the Commissioner makes too much of the apprehended illicit distillation. There are ample means and ways to deal with the evil. If it exists at all, it does so only in certain places and with certain classes of people and it is clear that the Excise Department can effectivly deal with it, if it only means to do so. The Commissioner forgets that India is by habit and tradition a "dry" country and that whatever prohibitionist measures Government take, will in no way be objected to by the people, not even by the "drinking public", on behalf of whom the Commissioner appears to be so solicitous. When countries "wet" for centuries are going "dry", the Commissioner has the boldness or originality to suggest that a representative of those classes, who do not regard drinking *prima facie* as a vice, should be appointed on the local Advisory Committees. There are no such classes in India—and if there be any they are mostly the products of the excise policy hitherto followed. The Commissioner before inquiring why temperance agitation is not being carried on vigorously, had better ask the authorities whether they would like to have one. The local option committees are moribund and Government have not the will to allow them to be completely non-officialised. Unless Government isolate themselves completely from the temptation of the excise revenue nothing material can be done. The amalgamation of the Salt and Excise Departments is a welcome step. We are glad that Collectors have been relieved of much of their excise work which they did not properly attend to and that the Department has made its own arrangements for proper supervision. We wish to draw the pointed attention of Government to the remarks of the Commissioner on the necessity of paying the excise staff properly and keeping them above temptation. We should like to know why Government have issued the excise report without their own observations. It would be a bad precedent in itself. The report is also issued considerably beyond its time but that is the prominent characteristic of almost all Government reports. Government appear to be incorrigible in this respect. We trust that they will realise in time the dangers of the auction system and that they will reintroduce the fixed-fee system with such appropriate changes as may be necessary. The occasion requires also the adoption of a courageous policy of introducing excise reforms on an adequate scale. Government should no longer be deterred by the shibboleth of illicit distillation from the path of reforms. The goal is total prohibition. We have already made it clear that it can be worked up to in India without any serious objection. What are Government going to do?

BOMBAY POSTMEN'S LOT.

Our readers will have noticed with surprise the silence of the Postal authorities after the vigorous reply made by the Honorary Secretary of the Postmen and Packers' Union to the statement the officials in charge of the Bombay Postal Department had sent out for publication sometime ago. Such a silence will naturally make the poor postmen think that the official side has really no case, and we would ask the authorities at Delhi who control the affairs of the Postal Department seriously to consider whether it is wise to allow legitimate discontent amongst a body of Bombay's most useful public servants to go on uninvestigated and unremedied. The local authorities in Bombay must be supposed to be fully conversant with the appalling economic conditions under which the postmen are living in this city, and we shall not be in a hurry to believe that they have still remained indifferent to their grievances, but in this matter it is Simla or Delhi which controls the issue, and the conduct of the Director-General of Post and Telegraphs, when he recently visited this city, does not indicate that the higher postal authorities are alive to the seriousness of the situation. It is difficult to understand what question of principle or expediency prevented the Director-General from acquaintaining himself personally with the nature of the postmen's grievances through the properly constituted authority they have created for this purpose, viz., the Honorary Secretary of the Union. After such a refusal to meet the Honorary Secretary it is natural for the men to suppose that if the postal authorities are confronted with men of education and social sympathy, who have devoted themselves to the task of fully understanding their case, the Government, as an employer, will have to yield as against the employed, who insist upon representing their grievances and claims through their Union officials. We would ask the Postal Department whether it can possibly continue to maintain this attitude, whether with the knowledge that new recruits are difficult to obtain for the subordinate staff in the Bombay Postal Service, on the wretched monthly pittance of Rs. 15-8-0 it offers, it can ever hope to play the role of the dour capitalist and declare a lock out against its employes supposing they again resort to that most unwelcome weapon of the labourer in despair—the strike. Even a coolie in Bombay can obtain as his daily wages a far greater sum than a postman in the lower grades of the service. The latter generally makes an honest attempt to belong to the respectable lower middle-class. He has education enough to desire to be conscientious in his work, to be clean in habits, and dress. Yet he has to lodge himself and his family in quarters which even a better class textile labourer in this city would look upon with contempt, he has to work under conditions which are always exacting, without any prospect of a substantial rise in salary even after fifteen years of service. We are aware of the promises which the postal authorities have been making to the men in the matter of house rent or better housing accommodation, and if the men now feel that they are being fed on false hopes, we can only say that theirs is but a natural feeling. It is, however, astonishing to learn that the men although they enjoy the blessings of an official co-operative credit society, are not permitted to start through their Union, any co-operative organisation of their own under non-official auspices. Here is a state of things to which some enterprising non-official member may pay attention in the next meeting of the local Council.

Notes of the Day.

Bolshevik Checkmate.

General Denikin, K.C.B., shares with Admiral Koltchak the goodwill of the British Cabinet. Nearly two months ago Admiral Koltchak was hurled back in disorder by the Red Army and since then the world was being bidden to watch the victorious advance of General Denikin. On July 25 began General Denikin's northward march and by the 30th Kamischim fell and the Reds were reported fleeing. We are now coming back to less sanguine times. Kamischim has again fallen. The Bolsheviks are advancing on Tsaritsyn and Kharkoff, both important places in which General Denikin got a foothold amidst the plaudits of official communiques. The gradual withdrawal of British troops is evidently weakening the Denikin-Koltchak combination and we wonder how long the resistance of their lines can last under Bolshevik pressure. The Bolshevik Government have suffered serious reverses in the Baltic where they were beaten by the British fleet and Kronstadt was threatened with demolition. The fall of Petrograd is always expected to be imminent. Now Pskoff, which is about a hundred miles from the Baltic seaboard, has been captured by the Bolsheviks. The inference is clear that the power of Bolshevism in Russia is not yet so exhausted as it is represented by enthusiastic Denikinites who think that they are working for Russia's salvation by cheering him on to rulership.

The Esher Committee.

Through the mad ideas of publicity favoured by some one whose is identity is not known, we had to wait for the English mail to discover the personnel and the terms of reference of the Esher Committee. Now because Mr. Chintamani writes to the "Westminster Gazette" about it, we learn that an Indian has been tacked on to the Committee. As the terms of reference do not merely relate to technical matters, we cannot help joining the legitimate protest of Mr. Chintamani that no Indian publicist has been added to the Committee. As questions of recruiting, army careers and, above all, military expenditure are involved, it is absolutely essential that at least one Indian with public experience if not more, as the country may legitimately claim, should find a place in the personnel. Major Umar Hyat Khan is obviously added by way of afterthought and merely to meet the objection that the Committee is exclusively non-Indian in composition. Except for disarming critics in this fashion, the presence of the gentleman selected will not be of much value. The bureaucracy have a gift for finding suitable Indian elements in packed committees.

Remedy At Hand.

Major Umar Hyat Khan is an estimable gentleman well-known to Sir Michael O'Dwyer and a very wealthy landlord. If we remember right, he was once one of our legislators in the Imperial Council. He was appointed honorary major in the army in 1917 and is a handy functionary for ceremonial occasions. He was "attache" to the late Amir on the occasion of his visit and was "deputy-herald" at the Delhi Durbar. Lest he be thought to be a man without any present distinction, care has been taken to make him nominated member of the Council as announced a couple of days ago. He has been excluded from the deliberations of the Committee in London, a defect which could have been mitigated by the appointment of at least another Indian from the large number of publicists now available in London. But Government seem to be content with a solitary Indian without experience of public life or grasp of wide policy. His name can be mentioned in answer to the first criticism that Indians were excluded, but is that all that Government want?

"The Madonna and the Child."

To the world of art the theft of the masterpiece "The Madonna and the Child" will be a great sensation. The feeling will be shared by the lay public as well, since it is one of the most widely reproduced picures extant. Along with the "Last Supper" and the "Transfiguration", the lost picture could be seen in almost all middle-class Christian homes. The pictures of the Madonna and the Holy Family drawn by Raphael form a volume by themselves. The theft must have been conducted with great skill and audacity as we are told that a coloured photograph was substituted in the place. The loss of Vinci's "Mona Lisa" some years ago occurred in similar circumstances, but the vicissitudes of that picture were by reason of its subject of less moment than those of the "Madonna" now stolen. In thefts of this kind, we may be sure that it is not the work of vandals who would turn and destroy the prize. The thieves are good connoisseurs and it is to be hoped that in the romantic vicissitudes awaiting the picture, it will not be wantonly destroyed. It was more than a priceless treasure of art as it formed one of the accessories of orthodox Christian devotion. There is always the presumption that one of the guards is in complicity whenever there is a theft of this kind. There will be a large number of men and women praying for its safety and early recovery.

Indian Art Schools.

That the ideals which inspire the few arts schools set up under Government auspices in this country leave much to be desired needs no elaborate demonstration. The career of the Sir J. J. School of Art in Bombay, is a sufficient warning of the misdirection of energy and waste of talent which have been going on in our midst in the name of education in the fine arts. If our art schools are to serve the real purposes they were meant to serve—or rather, it ought to be their aim to serve—both the ideals at present inspiring them and the method of studies stand in need of thorough overhauling. We hope, as a result of certain changes foreshadowed in the Sir J. J. School of Art, the institution, in the coming years, at least, will be in a position to propagate a knowledge of real art in this country in place of the hybrid which passes for art at present in its classes. The Madras School of Art, too, appears to be suffering from the same cardinal defect as its sister institution in Bombay. Thus the Suprintendent of the School, in reply to a criticism of the nature of the studies carried on in the school, writes:—

Again, is a suitable teacher with a knowledge of Indian painting could be procured, a group of painters comparable with what is known as the modern "Calcutta School" started and developed by the Tagores, might be feasible, and this would give great encouragement to Indian art as opposed to the hybrid now in existence. But I have found in practice that students here either look with scorn on the old painting arts of India and cannot be made to like, much less appreciate, the really fine work of some of the modern Calcutta men. Under these circumstances I have never felt that I could conscientiously encourage the painting class in this school.

The students look with "scorn" on the old painting arts of India because they have been taught by their masters to undervalue all art which is not European art, in the same way as in the ordinary schools Indian students have in many cases been taught to neglect, if not to despise, their own cultural heritage in almost every sphere of life. The fault is with the European masters and not with their Indian pupils.

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WAR

566,008 COMBATANTS, 421,731 FOLLOWERS.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

It is stated that the total number of Indian troops and followers despatched overseas from the commencement of hostilities to the conclusion of the armistice was 566,008 combatants and 421,731 followers. During the same period 310,056 combatants and 157,355 followers were returned to India.

The following complete Indian units have also returned to India:—Seven batteries of artillery, 15 regiments of Indian Cavalry, 7½ field companies, Sappers and Miners, 4 Railway companies, Sappers and Miners, 2 Signal troops, 72 battalions of Indian Infantry. It is hoped that the majority, if not all, the units which proceeded overseas during 1914-15 will be relieved during the ensuing cold weather, together with as many as possible of the units which proceeded overseas in 1916. Opportunities have been given for Indian ranks to visit the holy cities of pilgrimage and over 2,000 Mahomedan soldiers from Indian units have been permitted to visit Mecca since the armistice.

Official and Personal.

H. H. the Raja of Rajpipla, Kumar Prithirajsinghji of Rajpipla, the Hon. Justice A. B. Marten, the Raja of [illegible], Mr. W. C. Shepherd, Lt.-Colonel E. C. [illegible], Mr. and Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir, Mrs. W. Priestley, Mr. L. S. Hudson, C. G. Stileman, and Mr. J. H. Sh[illegible] arrived at Government House on [illegible]

BOLSHEVISM IN HUNGARY.

WHY IT WAS DEFEATED.

LENIN ADVOCATES TERRORISM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

STOCKHOLM.—A message from Petrograd states that Lenin, speaking in Moscow on the defeat of Bolshevism in Budapest, said that the worst enemies of Bolshevism were the Moderate Socialists, who also menaced Bolshevism in Russia. The only efficient weapon against Moderation was Red Terror. It was the failure of the Hungarian Communists to use terrorism which caused their downfall. The telegram adds that this is the first time that Lenin has pronounced himself in favour of terrorism.

RUMANIAN REQUISITIONS.

NEED FOR SPEEDY STOPPAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

BUDAPEST.—Unless wholesale Rumanian requisitions are speedily stopped Hungary will become a charge upon the Entente and absolutely incapable of any reparation. The British and American military representatives in course of their visits inspected the centres where the Rumanians had stripped bare the medical stores and electrical works and had seized enormous stores of foodstuffs, merchandise clothing and machinery.

BOLSHEVIKS RECAPUTURE PSKOFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

HELSINGFORS.—It is confirmed that the Bolsheviks have recaptured Pskoff.

UKRAINIAN ANTI-BOLSHEVIK TROOPS REACH BOJARKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Ukrainian reports state that the Ukrainian anti-Bolshevik troops have reached Bojarka ten miles from Kieff.

NEW CABINET FORMED BY FRIEDRICH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

BUDAPEST.—Friedrich has notified the allied military mission that he has formed a new cabinet. He states that elections to the National Assembly will be held in three or four weeks on the basis of equal universal secret suffrage and requests the dispatch of a delegation including the Socialists to control the elections.

DRAWN FROM OFFICIAL AND MIDDLE CLASSES.

PROFFESSIONAL SOCIALIST LEADERS NOT INCLUDED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 31.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Budapest states that the Friedrich Cabinet is chiefly drawn from the official and middle classes. The Premier in a note to M. Clemanceau refers to the impossibility of framing a ministry capable of satisfying all internal and foreign interests. The Note points out the varied interests represented and says that labour leaders either acquiesced in Bolshevism or fled, but the middle classes do not blame labour and embodied labour concessions in the policy. Therefore, he did not include in the cabinet professional Socialists' leaders, but working class representatives.

GENDARMERIE IN REGIONS EAST OF RHINE.

GERMANY TO BE ENTITLED TO INCREASE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

COPENHAGEN.—A message from Berlin states that Germany has been informed by Marshal Foch that she will be entitled for three months after the Peace Treaty become operative to maintain twenty battalions of infantry, ten squadrons of cavalry and two batteries of artillery in the fifty kilometre neutral zone east of the Rhine as the gendarmerie arranged for under the treaty appears to be inadequate to maintain order.

INDIAN NATIONAL EVOLUTION.

"REFORM BILL WILL NOT BLOCK IT."

MR. S. N. BANERJEE'S VIEWS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 7-30 p.m., Aug. 31.

Mr. S. N. Banerjea of the Moderate Deputation, in a letter to the "Daily Telegraph" discussing the proceedings of the Joint Committee, emphatically contends that the Reform Bill will not block the normal lines of Indian national evolution. He points out that this view is held by all sections of Indian opinion, whether Moderates or Extremists, in spite of the differences of opinion regarding details. India feels no misgivings as to the wisdom of engrafting Western institution of self-government upon the ground-work of Eastern ideals. Indian evolution under the British rule has followed the Western lines and he recalls that till a century ago local self-government reigned in Indian village communities.

"GROUNDLESS FEARS."

He considers that the fears, regarding Indian popular ministers' attitude towards the Civil Service, are groundless and believes that they will realise their mutual responsibilities and discharge duties with mutual trust and confidence.

DIARCHY FAVOURED.

He points out that all deputations favour diarchy and also some measure of responsibility in the Central Government with control over fiscal system, subject to common Imperial obligations. The universal feeling in India is that there should be no curtailment of the essential matter of recommendations of the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme.

PRINCE OF WALES AT OTTAWA.

A MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 31.

OTTAWA.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and had a magnificent reception from immense crowds.

Sir Robert Borden presented a loyal address in front of the parliament buildings, declaring that the comradeship in arms of the Prince, with the Empire forces had established a peculiar bond of affection and sympathy between His Highness and the Dominions. "The notable development in the status of the great dominions", continued Sir Borden, "has tended to strengthen the influence of the Crown in binding the the nations of the Empire through the tie of common allegiance, in which the United purpose and endeavour of all British peoples find effective expression."

A tornado of cheering arose on the conclusion of Sir Borden's speech. The populace broke through ropes and streamed around the platform in a solid breathless mass.

The Prince replying in a clear voice said:—"You have spoken allegiance to the Crown as an expression of that common devotion to British institutions and ideals which unites the peoples of this Empire. I am conscious that this lays upon me as His Majesty's heir a grave and also very inspiring responsibility." A storm of applause created the Prince's speech.

PRINCE OF WALES TO RECEIVE FREEDOM OF NEW YORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

NEW YORK.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the invitation of the Mayor to receive the freedom of New York.

TRIBUTES TO MARSHAL FOCH.

REPLY TO MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 31.

Marshal Foch in the course of his letter to Mr. Lloyd George, expressing gratitude for recent tributes paid him in Parliament, says:—"If I was able to bring the war to a speedy conclusion it was, thanks to the sustained determination of the British Government to reinforce and keep up in 1918 sufficient effectives for its armies in France and also to give powerful assistance in transport of American divisions to Europe.

ABOLITION OF PRESS CENSORSHIP IN IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Press censorship is Ireland will be abolished as from September 1st.

CABLE ITEMS.

NEW YORK.—It is announced that the new passenger and freight service between New York and Constanza (Rumania) will begin on September 15th

CRICKET:—Surrey beat Somerset by six wickets. Matches between Lancashire and Northants and between Hampshire and Yorkshire were abandoned on account of rain.

Cricket:—Gloucestershire v. Australians drawn.

COPENHAGEN.—"Vorwaerts" forecast the appointment of a dictator as the only means of suppressing dangerous movements from the Socialists on one side and from the Reactionaries on the other.

OTTAWA.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and was accorded a magnificent reception.

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE NEED.

TO EDUCATE WORLD OPINION ABOUT HER CLAIM.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S APPEAL TO INDIAN LEADERS

The following Open Letter addressed by Lala Lajpat Rai to Indian Leaders now in England has been sent to us for publication. It merits urgent and careful attention by the public in India:—

Dear Friends:

As a fellow-worker in the public life of the country for the last 35 years, I beg leave to approach you with the following lines on the common needs of our common country. However we may differ in our methods of work and immediate policy, however we may differ in our opinion of the Reform Scheme, we are all agreed on fundamentals and we all desire for our country an honorable place in the nations of the world. The world to-day has been so closely knit together by means of easy transportation and communication that no nation, however isolated she might have been in the past, can afford to ignore the force of public opinion in the various civilized countries of the world.

A few years ago, the affairs of India mattered precious little to the people of the United States. The world was interested in our philosophy and in our views of religion, but no one cared much about the political and economic condition under which we lived. The chief economic interest of the manufacturing countries centred in the markets they could find in our country for the supply on favourable terms and in large quantities, to them, of our raw materials. Even to-day that is their chief interest. But the war and the forces let loose by the war have forced their attention to our political institutions.

Misconceptions About India.

In the United States to-day, the daily, the weekly and the monthly press of the country is constantly full of references to India. Several references have of late been made to India in the Federal Legislature. Attached to this letter, you will find an extract from a speech delivered by Senator Reed in the Senate of the United States. The opinions of Senator Reed and the misconceptions underlying them are typical of a large number of the United States publicists. They are more the result of ignorance than of prejudice, or say, prejudice born of ignorance. The civilized world's ignorance about India, her culture, her history, her politics and her economics is simply colossal. People hold very peculiar views about us. Our mysticism has sometimes amused and sometimes repelled them; our poetry and philosophy have at times been praised. Beyond this, the affairs of India have had little interest for the rest of mankind.

But of late there has been a slight change. This change has been brought about by the war, as also by the active effort of those who have by word, written and spoken, tried in their own humble way and by their own resources, to disseminate knowledge about Indian conditions. They have had to work at great risk, and under great difficulty. Placed between two fires, that of their revolutionary countrymen on one side, and of the British Imperialists and their friends on the other, they have exposed themselves to dangers of which you can have no conception. But they have done their work. They have done it out of a sense of duty to their country and because of their faith in the justice and the righteousness of their cause. It may be that they have sometimes erred, as everyone of us is liable to. But considering everything, they are confident that the work done by them will bear good fruit, in the course of time.

Folly of Foreign Intervention.

So far I have spoken of this work in a plural sense. Now I wish to speak for myself. Not for a single moment during these five years, have I let myself be deluded by any hope in foreign intervention. From the moment I landed in the United States, I made it clear to all concerned, Indians and non-Indians, that I had no faith in Germany's power or friendship. I said that to my countrymen in private conferences and repeated it in the press and on the platform. Here I will cite only one piece of evidence that has been authoritatively included in a volume recently issued by the Chief of the New York Bomb Squad, Thomas J. Tunney who gives a summary of his squad's achievements during the war. This officer conducted the preliminary investigation in the German-Hindu plot, which led to the arrest of the Hindu leaders of the movement. On page 89 is published a letter originally written in code by one of the Hindu leaders in the United States to another leader in Germany or Switzerland. Speaking of his own work in Japan he remarks: "Even Lajpat Rai, *who slights our work*, quite often admits in three months more solid work done there than any other part of the world outside India in number of years."

The words italicised are particularly significant as in a slight degree they express my mental attitude toward the work of the Indian revolutionists in America—which has been one of contempt mixed with pity. In the pamphlets and books published by me during this period as well as in newspaper articles, I have spoken quite explicitly. But I attach more importance to this remark as it occurs in a confidential and secret communication which was not meant for publication of views with one of the principal leaders of the movement in Germany. The truth or otherwise of the rest of the sentence is irrelevant for the purposes of this letter.

Need of Favourable World Opinion.

I do not believe and have never believed that our salvation will come from outside. On principle, I am opposed to relying on foreign political or military help. Nor do I believe that foreign criticism of British policy is likely to affect the decisions of the British Government relating to India, to any considerable extent. I have no delusions on that score. But I do believe that a favourable opinion toward Indian aspirations in countries other than Great Britain is a valuable asset in our struggle for freedom. We cannot afford to neglect world opinion except at our peril.

I must confess with shame that so far we have not paid sufficient attention to work in this connection even in Great Britain, Ireland and the other parts of the British Empire. Whatever we have done has been done half-heartedly. We have not used the modern methods of publicity. We have not made enough sacrifices in time and money. So far as the rest of the world is concerned, we have paid no heed to what it thinks about us and of us. We have behaved as if it did not exist for us. This has harmed us considerably. The world holds us in contempt, entertains wrong and peculiar views of our history, our lives, our institutions and our aspirations. We can not blame them for this as we have made no attempt to educate them on right lines. We have let judgment go against us in default.

National Propaganda outside India.

We have every reason to be grateful for the work done by Vivekanand and lately by Rabindranath Tagore and also by the Theosophical Society, in creating a certain respect for us in the learned circles of the world. Be it said to the credit of the American Theosophists that under the influence of Mrs. Besant they have for the last three or four years been quite assiduous in voicing our aspirations and in educating American public opinion about India. For this our hearty thanks are due to them and chiefly to the great woman who has inspired their activities. But after all, this is only little, very little. During the war all of us were handicapped by causes and circumstances beyond our control. The experience of the war has given us an insight into the exigencies of the situation. Henceforth, we should do more and on a better scale. In the following paragraphs I wish to lay before you the points that deserve your attention. I earnestly beg of you to give your best thought to them, and if possible to decide to take some concerted action relating thereto before you return home. Perhaps some of you may find time to visit the United States before going back. If so, I assure you that your visit will be amply repaid by a substantial addition to your knowledge of world conditions. The India Home Rule League of American extends to you all, regardless of party, a warm invitation. We will do our best to make your visit pleasant and profitable. This country is in a way the epitome of the world. Here you can come in contact with the representatives of all countries, cultures, and parties and from them you can know about conditions in other countries without going to those countries. Every nationality on the face of the earth has its national organization and its information bureau here, each of which agitates, educates and watches. Every Government has its publicity bureau which educates, guides and watches public opinion in the interests of its Government. If mighty Governments do that, well may their example be followed in an humble way by private national agencies. Now to come to the points:—

1. INFORMATION BUREAUS.

We must have permanent Indian information bureaus, at least in New York, Tokio and Paris. These bureaus should be officered and staffed by Indians who have lived in these countries and know them. But in every case the head should be an Indian publicist of judgment, tact and experience. It is important that the information given by these bureaus be exact and reliable, free from exaggeration and distortion.

These information bureaus can serve as centres of trade information also. The different Swadeshi chambers of commerce and the publishers and merchants of India ought to be made to take interest in their maintenance. If properly managed they can be made useful in enabling our export and import merchants to trade direct with foreign countries and thus save for themselves the profits which at present the foreign manned commission agencies make. I am confident that if wisely managed and economically conducted these bureaus will, in the course of time, pay their own way.

2. PUBLICITY BUREAUS.

Besides London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Canada, South Africa and Australia, we should have publicity bureaus in New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Tokio, Shanghai and Paris. These bureaus should represent our political and economic aspirations. They should be organized on an educational basis. It should be their business to supply literature, lecturers on Indian topics, as well as to supply themes for cinema and the stage. Perhaps, the first and the second may be combined into one office, though in my judgment it will be prudent to keep the two apart. The business of the first should be to supply information. The business of the second should be propaganda. They will co-operate, but both need not be one and the same.

3. BOOKS

It is absolutely necessary that more Indians should write books on Indian topics for the use of the other peoples of

(Continued on page 10).

LATE GENERAL BOTHA.

"SERIOUS LOSS TO WHOLE WORLD."

SIR R. BORDEN'S TRIBUTE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, August 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., August 31.

OTTAWA.—Sir Robert Borden spoke with much emotion of the death of General Botha with whom he had formed a very close friendship during the Peace Conference. "Respecting many of the questions arising in the Peace Treaty", said Sir Robert Borden, there were of course, many matters upon which differences of opinion arose, but from first to last I cannot recall a single question upon which General Botha and I did not agree. He had a remarkable and impressive personality, a great and generous nature, unwavering ideals of justice and right, broad vision, wonderful ability and a sure instinct in political and practical affairs. His death is a serious loss not only to Africa and to the Empire, but to the whole world. While in Paris, he was not in the best of health, and he consulted me as to undertaking the Presidency of the mission to Poland. In view of the condition of his health, I strongly advised him against it, and he followed my advice. It was then hoped that his health would steadily improve, though he realised that his disorder was a serious one." The Premier telegraphed condolences from himself and his colleagues to Mrs. Botha.

REPATRIATION OF GERMAN PRISONERS.

TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 31.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council in order to diminish sufferings of the war as rapidly as possible has decided to anticipate the date of ratification of the Peace Treaty, as far as repatriation of German prisoners is concerned. Repatriation will begin immediately under the auspices of the inter-allied commission to which German representatives will be added immediately the treaty comes into force. The continuance of this benevolent policy from which the German soldiers so greatly benefit will depend upon the fulfilment of all obligations by the German Government and people.

LONDON TO PARIS BY AIR.

PASSENGER SERVICE PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

Despite rainy and stormy weather the London to Paris passenger air service is proceeding smoothly. There are now four machines flying regularly.

"THE MADONNA AND CHILD."

STOLEN FROM BOLOGNA ART GALLERY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 11-30 a.m., Aug. 31.

BOLOGNA.—The famous masterpiece "The Madonna and Child" has been stolen from the Art Gallery here and a coloured photograph of it substituted.

SILVER SITUATION.

"TIMES" COMMENTS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
LONDON, Aug. 29.
Recd. 1 p.m., Aug. 31

The "Times" commenting on the silver situation says it is a legitimate complaint that the Government of India does not confide its exchange policy to the business world. The same complaint can be made regarding the Home Government's monetary and currency policy.

SITUATION ON N. W. FRONTIER.

AFGHAN TROOPS RETURNING TO PEACE STATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
ALLAHABAD, Aug. 30.

The "Pioneer" understands that most of the Afghan troops who were mobilised during the war are now returning to their peace stations. The force which was in the vicinity of Chaman proceeded to Kandahar on the 25th of the present month. As regards the tribal position, the Mahsudas and Waziris continue to give trouble and parties of Sheranis are engaged in raiding. The Afridis on the whole have been quiet since the treaty of peace was signed. Inter-tribal fighting in Dir originated in the offensive by the Nawab against the Swatis, who resisted vigorously. It appears casualties have been exceptionally heavy. Taking advantage of the opportunity created by this fighting, Abdul Matin, son of Umra Khan is attacking the Nawab of Dir from Jandol. Although it has been considered desirable to close the Chitral road temporarily, the Swatis have shown no hostility towards us. Indeed they assisted a convoy which was en route to Chitral.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR WORK AND HOPES.

WHAT INDIA MAY GET.

The following letter dated London, July 31, addressed to the Editor of "The Chronicle" by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas was received by mail on Saturday:—

I arrived here on July 10th, quite in time to be able to attend the meeting of the Joint Committee of the wo Houses.

As promised, I shall, in a short letter, give your readers some idea of the work that is being done here by the various Deputations, and of the progress of the Joint Committee.

On July 11th we had a meeting at Essex Hall. Mrs. Despard was in the chair. Mrs. Besant was the principal speaker, and Mrs. Naidu came next. It was a Women's meeting, and the women of London passed unanimously a resolution urging the right of Indian women to vote.

Mrs. Besant was at her best, and her words convincing. Mrs. Naidu was brilliant. That very morning we had a meeting of the various deputations at the British Congress Committee Room, to consider the situation in the Punjab. The Committee—consisting of Mr. Horniman, Mr. Bhurgri and myself—was appointed to draft a memorandum to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Montagu and Punjab Sentences.

We were informed later that Kalinath Roy's sentence was reduced to two months' simple imprisonment. At the other news that came from India about the transportation for life of Lala Harkinsanlal and others, we were horrified.

Mrs. Besant wrote at once to Mr. Montagu, and the Moderate Leaders, Mr. Banerjea and Mr. Shastri, did their best and were informed, though not authoritatively, that Mr. Montagu had requested the Viceroy to suspend the sentences pending the enquiries to be made by a Commission to be appointed by the Government of India.

I am inclined to think that this is true. From what I have been able to see and hear of Mr. Montagu, I believe he is sincerely trying—not only to give India as large a measure of self-government as he possibly can, but also he is doing his best to remedy his situation that has arisen in Punjab as a result of Sir Michael O'Dwyer's stupid policy.

Britain's ignorance about Punjab wrong.

The one thing that I am struck with is the rank ignorance of the people here with regard to what is happening in India. All that they know is from the reports which occasionally appear in the "Times," or what is represented to them by retired officials, and it is hardly necessary for me to say that both these channels convey everything but the truth about the state of affairs in our country. I do feel, however, that it is possible, by means of lectures and pamphlets, for proper information to be given to them to awaken the conscience of the people here. They are out to break the fetters of autocracy wherever they find them, and I am quite sure they would join hands with us, unhesitatingly, if they knew the facts about India.

Mrs. Besant spoke on the present situation in India at an At Home given by Lady Emily Lutyens. Most of the society people and many Indians were present. Mrs. Besant frankly accused her audience of indifference to the destiny of 315 millions of their brethren, which was perhaps the result of the distance that separated England from India, and also the fact that they were busy discussing their own local questions, and solving their own problems, from which she deducted the invaluable truth that: *"No Country can ever rule another."*

She gave a graphic description of the poverty of the Indian people and, at the end, asked the question—"Whether England wanted India to be apart from her, or together with her?". If the latter, she could not maintain *Autocracy* in India, when she prided on having destroyed it in the West.

Educating the Public.

We had two more public lectures at Bow and Battersea Town Hall where from 500—1,000 people were present, respectively. Mrs. Besant, Mr. Wadia, Mr. Telang and myself all spoke for about two and a half hours, and the audience was much impressed, and evidenced great interest. At both these meetings Mr. George Lansbury took the chair.

Then we had the *"Britain and India"* meeting, at which Mrs. Besant and Mr. Shastri, also Mr. Ramswami, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Wadia and Mr. Patel spoke. Mr. Shastri was very brilliant and convincing. He spoke on "Diarchy", approving of it inasmuch as it really meant the introduction of the principle of Responsible Government, but emphatically disapproving of the suggestion made in the "Government of India Despatch" of having the *Divided Purse* which, if carried out, said Mr. Shastri would strike at the root of the element of responsibility. He emphasised, further, the necessity of introducing responsibility in the Central Government which, if not done, would give rise to a ceaseless agitation among all schools of thought in India, and the discontent would then remain. Mr. Ramaswami was equally brilliant, speaking on the economic condition, and the condition in Punjab. Mr. Jinnah spoke well, and so did Mr. Patel, Mrs. Besant and Mr. Wadia We had another meeting only yesterday at the House of Commons where about 60 Members of Parliament were present. Mr. F. O. Roberts took the chair, and again Mr. Ramaswmi, Mr. Shastri, Mr. Jinnah and

(Continued on page 10.)

RECRUITING OPERATIONS.

37 VILLAGERS ON TRIAL.

FOR ALLEGED RESCUING OF RECRUITS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Before Mr. J. R. Hood, I.C.S., First Class Magistrate, Karad Sub-Division, is being heard a case in which two batches one of seven and the other of thirty villagers of Udatara, Virmada, Sarjapur, and Kalamba in Wai Taluka Satara District, are being tried in connection with an alleged riot at Udatara (Wai Taluka) on the 10th May 1918, for offences under I. P. C. Sections 114 (abetment), 147 (rioting), 148 (rioting armed with deadly weapon), 323 (simple hurt), 332 (hurt to deter public servant), 353 (assault to deter public servant from discharge of his duty). In the second case four out of the thirty are Brahmins, 19 Marathas, 3 Mussalmans, 2 Chambhars, one Mahar and one Mang. The trial commenced on the 14th August 1919.

For the prosecution the local Public Prosecutor R. S. Kale assisted by the Police Prosecutor appears, while the accused are defended by Messrs. R. P. Karandikar, Ashtekar, Majgaonkar, Joshi and Phansalkar, pleaders of the local bar

THE RESCUE.

The first witness Tukaram Kanojee Gavade, Police Sub-Inspector on S. A., being examined stated:—

I was at Bhuinja from 4-1-16 to the end of 1918 on duty. On 10-5-18 at 6 p.m. I received a note from the Mamlatdar, Mr. Hulyal, from Udata, desiring me to go with as many men as possible and as early because an offence against Government has been committed and that I should see him at the Natu Bungalow. At 9 p.m. next day I went with one Head Constable and three constables. There were at the Natu Bungalow Mr. Mardhekar, the Mamlatdar, the Circle Inspector, Bhide and other Karkuns. The Mamlatdar told me that a recruit was rescued away on Virmada Road after a riot. The Mamlatdar had sent for armed assistance from Wai. The Mamlatdar told me a cognisable offence had been committed and that it should be investigated. With the help of Dagadu Rakhaldar about 30 names were given me. Through the Head Constable I let the people know that I was going to investigate the offence and that nobody should leave the temple where the people had gathered. Afterwards I, Bhide and recruiting officer Shinde followed him to the temple. I called the people. I called out accused No. 4 Shripati and Krishna Mali and asked them to collect the men. About 100 people had gathered at Kaleshwar temple—so I learnt from a constable. I approached the temple. I asked the people "Why have you collected here with sticks? Tell me this." Immediately many people came from the surrounding villages and the crowd increased to a thousand. I asked them "Why have you come with sticks?" They answered, "We have come because Udatara has been surrounded by the Military with the object of removing men and hence we have gathered". I told, "I am inquiring about Udatara people, you go." They began leaving. I went to the Mamlatdar to inform him that the crowd intended a riot and unlawful acts and that the people were collecting bread and chillies. I sent for Shripati Patil and Genu Mali. Sathe accused No. 1 also accompanied them. I asked them, "Do you collect men?" They replied, "We cannot control the people". Shripati told me to go to the temple, while Sathe said, "How can you identify as the men injured are not here." I said, "I shall identify them with the help of others. The people have not come." While talking this way I received a chit from the Mamlatdar desiring me to see him. He also sent his tanga. So I went and told him, "More people are gathering and it is no use proceeding with the investigation."

SURROUNDED BY VILLAGERS.

The Mamlatdar thought of going to Wai to wire to the District Magistrate. I sent away a constable wih the Dafatar. I again went to the temple. I saw people—about 200-300—with dishes. Noticing I was repairing back, Waman Kulkarni (accused No. 3) and Ali (accused No. 13 came in my front; and desired me to strike out their names, which they said had been noted. I told Ali that I had not noted his name. Ali snatched away the papers in my pocket, which were the chit from the Mamlatdar; the statement of the Patewalla and some notes; and handed them over to Waman. Immediately the dinning people surrounded me. I tried to go away. Shripati and Ali followed me. I told them to go back. I directed myself towards the Bungalow. I reached a Nalla when Ali and other Mussulmans came near me. Ali again asked me for the papers. I replied, "no". He desired me to strike out his name. I said, "I do" and so actually I did. I heard people talking loudly. They were from 200 to 300. The people cried out "Din, Din". I thought people came for the papers, I threw out my clothes. I left the road and entered the adjacent field. People gathered round me from all sides. I stood with folded hands. I said, "Tell me if I am wrong". People commenced attacking me. I sat down. They commenced beating me with sticks. Accused No. 3 Waman Keshee was there from the beginning. I cannot identify any of these that attacked me. Shripati Patil and Dhondi Patil desired the people, "Do not beat more". The crowd cried "Let us go to the Constable." I requested Shripati Patil "Do not beat the Constable; be content with having beaten me."

STONES THROWN.

The crowd then returned towards Dharamshala. I was taken to the bungalow by Kesu and Vithu. There I was told "People are coming here, what to do, shall we fire?" They had four guns and 40 bullets. I cannot say what kind the bullets were of. I said "I am off, do what you like—shut up the doors." The crowd commenced stoning the doors and windows. Police Bala asked, "What do you want to do?" He was answered, "We want Mamlatdar and Shinde." They were told "They are not here." The crowd said "We do not believe this. Open the door, we shall ascertain it ourselves." The door was opened. Accused No. 5 came where I was lying and said "Nobody is here." Ali climbed and peeped inside. None of them hurt me. I only heard, "Let us go to Natu Bungalow." Some people went and returned, and commenced searching for Dagdu Nimbalkar, and some said "There must be some one inside, force the door open." Dagdu bawled out "Beat, beat" then some said, "Let us go to the Kulkarni and give him a treat." All the crowd then dispersed. It was between 3-30 and 4 p.m. Shripati Patil was told to procedure a cart and send me back to Bhuinj. Nobody would lend out a cart and a cart came at about 5 p.m. I went back to Bhuinj in a single bullock cart. Mr. Ingle came there at 7 p.m. I told him all that happened. I was sent for Udatara on the 12th and my statement was recorded. (It was read out).

This reading was objected to by Mr. Karandikar, as it was not the first statement.

I took leave for a month. I made no further inquiries. My wounds were seen by Mr. Ingle, the Head Constable and the Sub-overseer Mr. Tatu.

NAMES OF ACCUSED.

To Mr. Karandikar in examination the witness said, "I reached at Udatara at 9 p.m. 10th May. I did not see Bagadu that night. I never learnt that Bagadu is not on good terms with the Udatara villagers. I know that there are factions in Udatara. Udatara was in my charge from January 4th 1916. I may have received two or three criminal complaints from Udatara. One was under Section 302 I. P. C., and the other under Sections 379, 302 case was tried in Courts. One of the accused Waman was a complainant in 379. The complaint was against Babar. Shinde, full name I do not know, was a recruiter in Wai Taluka. I have not heard of him since 12th May, 1918. I made no enquiries about him. I did not see Khandu since I got the beating, i.e., 11th May, 1918. I did not see Dagadu since 20th May, 1918. I let the officers know what I knew on 12th May, 1918 by a statement, which is a true narration. I told therein that Shripati Patil and Dhondi Patil wrested me from the attack. I pointed out accused 4 and 5 as Shripati and Dhondi Patils. I have also learnt the names of the other two who wrested me. They are Keshava of Udatara and Vithu of Sarjapur. Dagadu Nimablkar told me these names. Dagadu was present. I told these men on 12th. I saw Dagadu that day in the Natu Bungalow when Sub-Inspector Kurrimkhan, the Collector and Mr. Ingle were present. I do not recollect if Dagadu was questioned by anybody. On my asking Dagadu told me the names. Since the statement I have never made any statement. I have not made any reports too. I cannot say if I have noted anything regarding these incidents in my diary.

DIARY NOT WRITTEN.

At about this time I did not write my diary in my own hands. I do not recollect if I asked my Karkun to note the incidents of these days. I have not registered this offence. The offence referred to in my statement was not registered. This should have been registered in cognizable offence register. The note received by me from the Mamlatdar desiring me to go was not looked upon as a complaint. I asked the Mamlatdar if the statements of the injured persons were taken. I was told they were sent for. He said the Circle Inspector is asked to get them. It is not true that the Magistrate arranged to take the statements of the injured persons at my suggestion. I saw Dagadu on 11th at Natu bungalow. I was with the Mamlatdar when Dagadu came. I asked Dagadu to give out the names which he knew. I asked Dagadu to tell the names of those that were present in the crowd. He told me the names indiscriminately whether offenders or witnesses or lookers on. He told the names of these that were in the crowd. These names were noted down. I do not recollect if any of the 30 accused names was mentioned by him. He told me names. He did not say he would be able to identify any others. I did not take Dagadu into the village. I cannot say whether any of the names that Dagadu told were familiar to me. The Mamlatdar as a Magistrate asked me to investigate and he gave me the list.

CORD ON ROUND THE VILLAGE.

Q.—Did you keep Constables at the corners of the village and desire none to leave the village?

A.—I did give the order and I told nobody to leave. The 30 names were of those that belonged to Udatara. I wanted all villagers to be collected at the Chavadi as I wanted to get them identified, by Bhide and Circle Inspector and Shinde. These men had told me that they had seen the people who were in the crowd at the sepoy riot. They told me that they had gone to the place where Sepoys were beaten. They further told me that they can recognise persons who were there when they went.

Again says, "They told me that they knew the persons who went towards the place."

I did not prevent anybody going even to fetch water. I thought that this was one of the steps of investigation. Shinde, Bhide and the Circle Inspector were there. I did not ask these men to identify any because the crowd in the temple did not belong to Udatara. And I was concerned with the Udatara people only. I saw accused one at Udatara at 11 o'clock. I saw also accused 2, 4, 5, 7, 13 on that day merely passing and re-passing the Chavadi. I never wanted these people to be identified by Bhide and others. My notion was that identification will be begun when all collected. Udatara population is 2,000 nearly. I did not desire or order that persons of a certain age to be collected. I expected 5 or 600 people to stand in a file for identification. No such number collected. I did not learn that men from other villages were concerned in the matter. I did not tell the Mamlatdar, "Individually we (villagers) do not come. If you want any at all all would come."

At this stage the Court rose for the day.

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE NEED.

(Continued from page 9.)

the world. These books should be published in Europe and America in different European languages. If printed in India and meant for foreign circulation they should be well printed and on good paper. Active effort should be made to interest the peoples of the other countries in our literature. Steps should be taken to place our periodical literature on the shelves of the big libraries of the world and to make them easily accessible to those who want to buy them. I have received of late several requests for such information and have replied to more than one inquiry. I have recommended the "Modern Review", the "Indian Review", the "Hindusthan Review", the "Leader", "New India", the "Tribune", the "Times of India", "Bombay Chronicle", "Bengalee", "Hindu" and "Amrita Bazar Patrika". I mention these names as typical of the spirit in which I wish this work to be carried on.

4. NEWS AGENCIES.

A purely Indian news-service between India and the principal civilized countries of the world is an absolute necessity which requires the immediate attention of the Indian leaders of thought and commerce. By news service I mean telegraphic as well as otherwise.

I am strongly of the opinion that the time has come for our newspapers and journals to take concerted action to have their own correspondents in the different important centres of the world. It is even more necessary that they should depute special correspondents and investigators to study the problems of other countries, particularly in their bearing on India and make their reports for the information of the Indian public. How long is the Indian public to be fed on the stories of other countries' affairs supplied by Anglo-Indians? There are certain things which can only be studied on the spot and which cannot be learnt by a perusal of the press of a country.

5. EXCHANGE PROFESSORS.

Steps should be taken to induce some foreign universities, especially American to exchange teachers and professors with India, such as they do with Japan, and used to do before the war with Germany.

Appeal to Moslems.

A word to my Muslim countrymen. Nothing has pained me so much during the course of my travels as the dense ignorance and prejudice that prevails in the United States about Islam and Islamic countries in the United States. You come across friends of China, Japan and India, but during my five years' travels I have never come across a single person who spoke well of Islam and Islamic communities. With a Muslim friend, I once had the misfortune of attending a debate on the future of the Turkish Empire. The case for the Turks was stated by a Turk. But those who replied to him showed such gross ignorance and undisguised enmity and bias that it was difficult for me to listen to all that was said with equanimity. The spokesman for the Turks handled the situation badly and aroused a volume of prejudice against himself. The Turks have a horrible reputation and it required a great deal of tact, judgment and skill to put the case for the Mussalman communities in a way so as to excite the sympathy of the audience. In the end, at my suggestion, my companion spoke and did a little to soften the prejudice. But after all, his was a solitary voice.

Their Duty to Islam

The Moslem leaders of India owe a duty to their faith, to their fellow-religionists, to themselves, to have a few competent spokesmen in all the important countries of the world. This is a duty which needs their immediate attention. It is the duty of all Indians, regardless of creed, to vindicate the good name of Islam and to claim the same justice and fair play for Islamic communities as is being demanded for the peoples of other faiths, whenever they can do so with effect. But it goes without saying that the Moslems themselves have a responsibility which brooks no delay and no shirking. If they neglect it they will do so only at their peril.

There are other matters on which I would like to address the Indian leaders, but I am afraid this letter has already exceeded its intended size and moreover it contains all the essential points, which I would bring to your notice. Whatever our difference at home, I feel that we must sink them to do the work of educating world opinion about our country and our aspirations by concerted, judicious and effective methods. We cannot let ourselves be represented by the militant revolutionaries on the one hand and by the reactionary Imperialists on the other. I should like you to forget the personality of the writer of this letter and to consider his suggestions on their merits with due respect.

I remain,
Yours very sincerely,
LAJPAT RAI.

New York City,
July 25, 1919.

SENATOR REED'S CRUDITIES.

Extract from speech made by Senator James A. Reed, in the Senate of the United States, on May 26, 1919:—

I can give you a picture of India in a word. She has a population of 294,361,056. She has been held in thraldom by a little English army, and has not had the spirit to rise and break her chains. Such a people mark and brand themselves at once as not only unfit for the Government of others, but as almost unfit for their own government; yet I would not deny that right to the lowest of God's creatures if he lived off with others like himself and wanted a government of his own.

Amongst those 294,000,000 people there is no excess of superstition to which they have not gone; there is no shadow of intellectual night so black that they have not wrapped their souls in its sable folds; there is no species of caste by which men have sought to divide themselves and to keep oppressed by power and priestcraft their fellowmen that has not been rife in India for centuries of time.

Again, a dying race, a country in which there are 147 distinct languages, where in religion there are 207,000,000 Hindus, 62,000,000 Mohammedans, 9,000,000 Buddhists, 2,195,000 Sikhs, and various other religions.

A singular fact in relation to them is that the chief article of their revenue is a duty laid upon opium, and in the fumes of that drug which is left of the living soul of India is expiring. This little chattel of Great Britain, this pawn of the British Empire, is brought in here and given a vote equal to the vote of the United States. Yet here, when some her people emigrated to California, the people of California protested, and when they emigrated to Canada the people of Canada rose and when drove them out as a polluted and dangerous people—dangerous to their civilization and ruinous to the wages of labour. Now, it is proposed that this nation, that Great Britain says cannot rule herself, shall sit in the council, with her chains upon her wrists, a slave to Great Britain's power, and shall cast her vote equal to the vote of the United States! But it is written in the League of Nations, and hence it is a sacred thing.

INDIAN DEPUTATIONS IN ENGLAND.

(Continued from page 9.)

Mrs. Besant spoke: I am sure they all made a very great impression on the minds of the members of Parliament.

Deputations Doing Their Best.

So much with reference to the work done through public meetings. The members of all deputations are doing their best—through interviews with various Members of Parliament, and other influential people here, to create interest in Indian affairs. I do not want to make any invidious distinctions, but the names of Mr. Shastri, Mr. Banerjea, Mrs. Besant and Mr. Ramaswami must be specially mentioned. From Mr. Banerjea and Mrs. Besant it was expected, but, to my mind, the one person who is rendering yeomen service is Mr. Shastri. His undoubtedly superb equipment, his lucid and convincing oratory, and above all, his selfless devotion to his Motherland, have created a very favourable impression on the minds of those who count. I must not forget to mention also Mr. Ramchandra Rao, who has played a great part in coaching up various Members of Parliament on Indian affairs. Mr. Ramaswami has also shone out, particularly in the evidence which he gave before the Joint Committee. It was a treat to see him smashing Lord Sydenham. His evidence was very able, and in his young age he has really made a mark as one of the leaders of the country. The other two Indian witnesses, so far, have been Mr. Banerjea and Mrs. Besant, and both made a very great impression. Mrs. Besant gave her opinions candidly, and although they were strong, and such as did not reflect credit on British rule in India, she was listened to with the utmost respect and reverence both by the Peers and the Commons, who formed the Committee. Hers was, to my mind, as Mr. Samarth remarked, 'The best evidence so far.' Mr. Samarth, by the way, is working very hard. He is a pillar of the Moderate Deputation, so is also Mr. Chintamani. Mr. Patel and Mr. Jinnah are yet to be examined, and that will complete the evidence of the deputation. It is possible that Mr. Shastri may be called on, and we all fervently hope that he will be called upon.

Responsibility in Central Government.

It does appear to me, and to many of us here, that we are sure to get some modifications in the Central Government. That seems to be, at any rate, the desire of Mr. Montagu and many of the members of the Committee. Without that, how can we call it a substantial step toward Responsible Government? There is no doubt that the "Government of India Despatch" will not be countenanced. Fiscal autonomy was laid great stress upon by our witnesses, especially Mrs. Besant, and I am pretty certain that we are going to get it. On Rowlatt legislation, Mr. Montagu seems to be pretty strong, but I still hope that he may give in.

Nothing more. I shall write again next week. Absence of news from India makes me very anxious. We hear so little of India—we read so little of India in the papers.

MINOR RAIDS IN PESHAWAR.

LABOUR CROPS AT GAMBILA ATTACKED.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 30.

A press communiqué states:—The Swati Lashkar in Adinzae is reported to have commenced to disperse on the 28th. Further minor raids have occurred in the Peshawar district. On the night of the 28th the Labour Corps Camp at Gambila, south of Bannu, was attacked by the Mahsuds, 15 men being killed and 14 wounded. The gang was subsequently surprised while dividing the loot and three were killed and they were again attacked on the way to the Shaktu river. Another attack was made on Girai on the night of the 28th, but was successfully repulsed. Our losses on the previous day were three Indian ranks killed and seven wounded. The troops on the border, north of Hindu Bagh, are reported to have commenced retirement.

The collector of Customs, Madras notifies that the export of raw hides and skins will now be permitted by him without reference to the Government of India by vessels loading not later than 10th September next to all destinations, except those to which the export of all goods is prohibited. Applications to export to these destinations will be referred to the Government of India.

The District Traffic Superintendent, Kotah, states that the B. B. and C. I. line has been breached between Gangapur and Pilanda, and Pataunda and Hindaun sections of the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The mail trains are being diverted via Kotah line and Agra. Local passengers will be transhipped from to-morrow when the floods will subside. Through communication is likely to be restored by Tuesday or Wednesday.

TURKEY.

INDIAN MOSLEM FEELING.

CONFERENCE CALLED AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 31.

A Conference of Indian Musulmans of all shades of political opinion is being called at Lucknow for the 21st September next to give more effective expression to Moslem feeling in India regarding the settlement of the Turkish question than has so far been possible, so as to add greater weight and sufficient strength to the appeals repeatedly made to the Prime Minister to induce him to use his great power and influence at the Peace Conference to prevent present proposals for the disposal of the Turkish Empire from being carried into effect, in the best interests of the British Empire itself. The notice convening the meeting is being signed by most of the influential Musalmans of India and besides the leaders of the city and the province it has already been signed by the following gentlemen:—The Hon. Nawab Zulfiqar Ali Khan, Mr. Agha Mohomed Safdar, Mr. Ghulam Mehuiddin of the Punjab, the Hon. Nawab Sarfaraz Hasan Khan, Khwaja Mahomed Kur Syed Noor Hasan of Behar, the Hon. Sir Fazilbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Haroon Jafar, Mr. Abdulla Haroon Shadman, Mr. Chotani of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. U. A. Kuddus Badsha of Madras, the Hon. Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haque, Mr. Mucheebur Rahman of Bengal and Dr. M. A. Ansari of Delhi. Other signatures are also coming in.

A S. AFRICAN INDIAN LEADER.

THE LATE DAWOOD MAHOMED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has been my misfortune from time to time to report to the public deaths of Indians, who have worked for and served India in far-off South Africa. One of the ablest of them, a cable from Mr. Rustomjee tells me, has just departed this life. His name was Dawood Mahomed. Mr. Dawood Mahomed rose from the ranks He never received any English education I am not sure that he passed through more than two standards in a vernacular school in India. But his versatile ability and preseverence gave him such a wonderful grasp over languages without any book learning whatsoever that I have known him hold discourses with people in Tamil, Hindi, Creole, French, Dutch and English, besides his mother-tongue Gujarati. His native wit made him a popular speaker. He was as keen a politician as he was a merchant. And when the critical moment for decision came he threw in his lot with the South African civil resisters, crossed the border and together with other merchants of note presented himself for arrest for crossing the sacred border of the Transvaal. Having carried on an extensive business with European businesshouses, he was well-known to many Europeans and owing to his great ability commanded their respect. And I am happy to be able to testify that for him who was used to a luxurious life and who was at the time 50 years old, to have risked imprisonment for the sake of conscience was an act which raised him still further in the estimation of his many European friends rather than otherwise. It was a privilege for me to find men in South Africa drawn from the commercial class giving freely of their time, their money and even voluntarily risking loss of personal freedom by under-going imprisonment and of property. Mr. Dawood Mahomed was one of the best among these. He was President of the Natal-Indian Congress for a number of years and known to Indians all over South Africa. In my humble opinion, though India knew him not, she has every reason to be proud of having produced Dawood Mahomed. Indians in South Africa badly needed his services at the present moment. They are the poorer for Mr. Dawood Mahomed's death and, may I add, poorer also for the death of that brave statesman, General Botha. The duty of India is, therefore, all the greater to see that the interests of her sons struggling for freedom are fully protected.—Yours, etc.,

M. K. GANDHI.

Laburnum Road,
Bombay, Aug. 30.

"BADMASHES IN SURAT."

A correspondent writes:—

Between the hours of 10 and 11 p.m. on the 40th instant two Parsee youths named Darasha Hormusji, and Rustomji Churshedji of Bhathi, conducting their liquor shops at Surat, were returning as usual home towards Bhatha in their garry, with monies and cash, when they were suddenly stopped by some unknown 'badmashes' on the public road. The latter shattered the carriage lamps, belaboured the two boys so heavily as to make them unconscious and almost dead, and after robbing them of all money to the extent of Rs. 700, left them and made themselves scarce. An enquiry into the affair is being made by the Police Superintendent, and other officials of the District. No trace of the culprits is, however, effected upto date. It is a matter of great regret and concern to the Bhatha people as they have to pass and repass the road from their village to Surat and back. It is hoped that the authorities will adopt stringent measures to put an end to the cause of public anxiety. The father of the injured persons has promised a handsome reward to those who will get the culprits arrested and punished.

GLEANINGS.

A Giant Turtle.

A big turtle was caught in the sea off Higashi Oita-mura, Oita prefecture. The captured animal is 4½ feet long and 3½ feet wide, weighing 60 kwan. It is capable of swimming in the water carrying two or three persons on its back.

Japan's Stock of Gold Specie.

Japan's gold specie amounts to Yens 1,600,000,000. Of this only Yens 443,000,000 is in Japan.

Napoleon's Sword.

According to a Berlin message, the sword of Napoleon I., which was the gift from Marshal Blucher to the pupils of the Military Academy at Lichtenfield, was stolen from the Academy. The theft took place the day after the French flags were burned in Berlin.

200 Warships Being Scrapped.

Submarine E52 was in mail week paid off at Devonport and placed on the disposal list. It is understood that altogether about 200 ships of all classes of pre-Dreadnought days are being sold for breaking up, including a large number of destroyers.

Newspaper's Right to Withhold Source of Information.

The Appeal Court in mail week declined to interfere with the rule excepting newspapers from the necessity of disclosing the sources of their information.

The application arose out of the action which Mr. A. Lyle-Samuel, M.P., for the Eye Division of Suffolk, is bringing against the "National News," Odhams, Ltd., and the Victory House Printing Company, Ltd., for an alleged libel contained in the newspaper.

It was published on the eve of the election, and dealt with the private life of the candidate, including the death of his late wife in an asylum, his bankruptcy, and his marriage to the present Mrs. Samuel.

Lord Justice Bankes said it was not for him to discuss the good taste or justice of publishing such articles as that complained of. All he could say was that there was a rule excepting newspapers from the necessity of disclosing the sources of their information. Under those circumstances the appeal should be dismissed.

Lord Justice Scrutton concurred, and the appeal was accordingly dismissed.

Gas Traction—A Workable Substitute for Petrol.

The Inter-Departmental Committee on the Employment of Gas as a Source of Power, especially in Motor Vehicles, in substitution for Petrol and Petroleum Products, issued its report in mail week. The late Sir Boverton Redwood was Chairman of the Committee.

In their general conclusions the Committee consider that gas traction is fully as safe as any other system of mechanical traction, even when exposed, and unprotected flexible containers (gas bags) are used. In its newer forms of application, it merits adoption as a commercial alternative to electric, petrol, or steam traction, more especially for the propulsion of motor omnibuses and other commercial types of road motor vehicles, including tramcars. The average traction equivalent of one gallon of petrol they estimate at 250 cubic feet of ordinary town-gas.

Gas bags should be generally superseded by semi-rigid and rigid containers, wherever compression plant can be installed, but it is considered inexpedient, having regard to the uncertainties which surround the future of liquid-fuel supplies in relations to prospective world-wide demands, that any existing facilities for gas-traction service should be either abandoned or dismantled.

The cost of compressing town-gas into cylinders, inclusive of maintenance of compressor plant, storage, cylinders, and vehicle cylinder, and of interest and depreciation on the capital sums required, would vary between 1s. 8d. and 3s. per 1,000 cubic feet of free gas, according to the quantity required and working pressure adopted, the total cost involved being on the average equivalent to 7d. per gallon on any petrol replaced.

It is recommended that the national importance of ordinary town-gas as a home-produced and distributed fuel for power and traction purposes should now be brought within the official cognisance of all Government Departments, both central and local, and that there should be all possible departmental and local authority encouragement and provision for the extension of gas-power and gas-traction facilities.

CONGRESS AT AMRITSAR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Perhaps it will interest you and your readers to learn that two self-styled loyal citizens of Amritsar have—in the most clandestine manner possible—placarded the walls of the city of Amritsar with bills intended to appeal to the citizens that they should prevent the Congress being held this year in their city. Of course they have taken recourse to lame logic—such as that the District Congress Committee has passed a resolution to this effect; and that the recent disturbances also necessitate its postponement. The public regard their action as a nuisance. They mildly rebuke them thus: "Thou dost not wisely ask concerning this."

Little does this pair of manufactured loyalists realise that the recent disturbances are a reason in themselves for the holding of the Congress at Amritsar. Every sensible man must realise that the Government by their ill-advised acts—such as the Jallanbag Tragedy and the use of machine-guns and aeroplanes to quiet the disturbance—have lost much of public confidence; and it is in the interest of the country as well as the Government that this confidence should be restored. We strongly hope that public bodies like the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League can alone restore this confidence. We are therefore surprised that this self-styled loyal pair should offer such harmful—not to say foolish suggestions. Of course nobody minds them. They have already known its result. They cannot show their face to the public.—Yours, etc.,

"VOX POPULI."

Amritsar.

SIR SANKARAN NAIR AND CHAMPARAN.

MR. GANDHI ON HIS OWN PART.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India" of the 27th instant:—

The argument on either side—his colleagues on the one and Sir Shankaran himself on the other—is the same as for Kaira. Sir Shankaran has argued that the bureaucracy took action only when it was moved by the driving force of the Congress, in other words, educated Indians. His colleagues have argued that the bureaucracy has been ever vigilant of the interests of the masses whom educated Indians have never represented and for whom they have cared little. Further, the case for bureaucracy, so far as Kaira is concerned is that, in the first place, they did nothing at all for the cultivators because they did not believe in their grievance, and secondly, if it be argued that something was done, it was done not because the Hon. Mr. Goculdas and other educated Indians, and in the last stages, Mr. Gandhi intervened, but because it was what they would have done without any such intervention. In the Champaran case, the grievance is admitted, but it is stated on behalf of bureaucracy that Mr. Gandhi's intervention did not in any way affect the course of action. Sir Shankaran Nair's contention in both the cases is that whatever was done by the bureaucracy was wrung from them by the strenuous effort of educated Indians who have ever held the interests of the masses dear to their hearts.

I hope, I have been able to show clearly that the grievance of the Kaira cultivators was real, and that whatever was given, was given after a very tough fight, and that the smallness of the relief granted was evidence of the smallness of the bureaucratic mind. In Kaira, again, the grievance was not of long standing and there was callous indifference even at the fountain head. Lord Willingdon, well-intentioned himself, allowed himself to be ruled by his unbending councillors who were immediately concerned with the Kaira affair. My task, therefore, in dealing with Kaira was easy enough. In Champaran, the grievance was old. The contest was three-cornered, in which tremendous interests were arrayed against the raiyat. But I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the fact that the head of the Government, Sir Edward Gait, was a strong man, who ruled instead of being ruled by his councillors and who did not hesitate to use his strength on behalf of the raiyats to the best of his ability. Had there been any other or less sympathetic or less strong ruler the course of history would have taken a different and a tragic turn. The consequences would have been disastrous. It is, therefore, painful for me to criticise the Bihar Government Note on Champaran in answer to Sir Shankaran Nair's minute of dissent. They do not deny the grievance, but they claim that they were waiting in order to be able to redress the grievance for the result of the Settlement operations they had undertaken and that my intervention was practically of no consequence. My position in dealing with the matter is rendered difficult by reason of my having been a member of the Committee of Inquiry. I may not make use of records which were placed before the Committee by the Government, but which naturally have not been published as part of the Committee's report. I must confine myself therefore, to the published reports only. The Bihar Note makes much of the settlement operations. I venture to submit that the settlement operations had little to do with the very large issues involved. According to Bengal Tenancy Act, which is applicable to Bihar, these operations automatically take place at stated intervals with a view to regulating the enhancement of rent payable by each individual tenant to the permanent holder. The permanent settlement of Bengal has brought little permanence to the raiyats amongst whom the vast permanent holdings are parcelled out. In Champaran the majority of large permanent holders are European planters. They are like Rajas; although they are not clothed by law with any civil or criminal jurisdiction over the raiyats—their tenants, they succeed in exercising practically both jurisdictions over the abjectly helpless tenantry of Champaran. In this they differ in no wise from Indian permanent holders. But as I said in one of my earliest notes submitted to the Government, in the course of my independent investigation, "Whilst there can be no doubt that the latter (meaning the planters) have inherited a vicious system, they with their trained minds and superior position have reduced it to an exact science." These landlords have been given by the Bengal Tenancy Act the right under stated circumstances to enhance rents with an equal right to the tenant to seek reduction under certain other circumstances. As might be well imagined reduction would be a rare thing. Enhancement is an actuality, haunting the tenant throughout his life. And the settlement officer's chief business is to revise these rents, resurvey the plots occupied by each tenant and to investigate some of the disputes between landlords and tenants incidental to the tenancy. Beyond this the settlement officer cannot go. He had no jurisdiction to investigate or decide upon any of the most important issues that were before the Champaran Committee for decision. My own investigation was confined only to grievances that were common to the majority of the Champaran raiyats regarding which no Settlement operations were necessary, because no individual investigation was required or called for. These grievances forced themselves on my notice, as soon as I set my foot in Champaran and I was not there many weeks before I had overwhelming evidence to prove them. The chiefest of them was practically of a hundred years' standing. It had reduced the raiyats to the position of mere serfs. This was the indigo grievance. It was called the system of Tinkathia cultivation of indigo under which the raiyats were obliged to set apart as certain portion of their holding chosen by the landlord, on which he had to grow indigo and, later any other crop that the landlord required him to grow, and this he had to sell to his landlord at a price which hardly paid him for his labour. Let the report of the Committee speak upon it:

"The condition under which indigo is grown by the tenants for the factories has in the past been the cause of disputes on several occasions and though we do not consider it necessary to enter into the histories of these disputes, we cannot explain the causes of the present unrest without giving some account of the system. In essentials it does not appear to have varied during the last hundred years."

During these hundred years whenever the grievance became unbearable the raiyats sought relief by open violence. Each time there was rioting there was only a patchwork done. The violence made their position as a matter of fact, much worse than before. The planters were able to bring the armed authority of law to their aid to quell it and the grievance which gave rise to violence was almost totally forgotten. Sometimes punitive police was imposed upon the raiyats, and the only consolation that the latter were able to take for their madness was a little rise in the price they received for indigo. But the forced growing of indigo and all the misery that it meant, continued without abatement, and the hold of the planters upon the raiyats grew tighter. And when they found that violence was useless, they tried resort to law courts with as little success as attended their efforts at rioting. Sometimes they would get an equitable ruling, but in their unequal struggle they were bound to be worsted. With the unlimited resources of the planters, the slender purse of the raiyats had a poor chance. The records of the law-courts of Champaran are there any day to support my statement. The Settlement Officer could see or say nothing regarding this double failure. I state with all the emphasis that I can command that the story of the last hundred years of the Champaran raiyats is also the story of the failure of the authorities either to understand the inwardness of the situation or to grapple with it. Every raiyat gave them a terrible warning, but to no purpose. They tampered with the problem, never went to the heart of it. And had it not been for my appearance in Champaran, had I not insisted on my right to remain there in the face of tremendous difficulties, and had I not brushed aside the advice of some friends to obtain a solution through law-courts, and what is more, had I not gone to the raiyats themselves to find out what they wanted, I make bold to say that the great relief that the Bihar Government gave would never have been given. They would never have had the courage to blot out the curse of forced indigo. They knew that it was a curse, they knew that although the raiyats could not express it in words, it was the Tinkathia that ate into the very vitals of the community, and sapped their moral and material strength. The Bihar Government are not ashamed to say that the majority of the Bihar Legislative Council, as ignorant as themselves, rejected the resolution brought forward by the only councillor, who knew what he was talking I mean, Babu Brijkishore Pershad—one of the truest men of Bihar. The Government ought to have known then that the Settlement Officer could throw little light on this burning question. Indeed, had there been no Settlement operations there would probably have been no Sarahbeshi—enhancement of rent in lieu of indigo. I admit that the Settlement Officer himself was a courteous and sympathetic officer desirous of doing his duty; I admit also that because of his impartiallty he succeded in giving justice to the raiyats, when other officers would have failed; but he could throw no more light, because he was a Settlement Officer, than he otherwise would have done on the many questions that the Committee had to decide. It was not his province. The comprehensive recommendations of the Committee are based, not upon the evidence of the Settlement Officer, but upon the records that were in possession of the Government, most of them bearing date prior even to the date on which the Settlement Officer began his operations. All the vices of forced indigo which the committee has brought to light, were already known to the Government. The opposite question therefore, arises, why did they not abolish the system before? There were several settlement operations before the last one; why did they not avail themselves of these operations to redress the grievances dealt with by the Committee? I do not wish to burden the reader with a detailed list of the grievances found by the Committee to exist. I content myself with saying that the Committee could have dealt with every one of them without the settlement, and what is more to the point, on the question of Sarahbeshi and Tawan, if the Government had listened to Babu Brij Kishore's voice in the wilderness, the raiyats would have been saved the robbery in the shape of Tawan, and the veiled robbery in the shape of Sarahbeshi. I must explain these two terms for the edification of readers outside Bihar. Tawan was the so-called damage taken by the leaseholding planter from his tenants for commutation of the indigo obligation *at a time when the planter did not need indigo.* Sarahbeshi was an increase in rent taken by permanent holders *under the same circumstance.* So Tawan and Sarahbeshi are the same as if a party to a supposed contract finding it to be burdensome releases himself from the burden, and takes damages in the bargain from the other party for his own release. Under ordinary conditions, he who wants a release pays for it. That the raiyats also wanted it is beside the point. They were helpless. The Bihar Government almost give away their case, when they say, "the position was further complicated by the fact that the system was based on contracts between the planters and the rayats, and interference in an elaborate system of contractual relations is obviously a matter of extreme delicacy, and no Government could venture on such inference except on the clearest proofs of necessity. Mr. Gandhi's intervention, by bringing the discontent of the raiyats to a head and thus threatening the district with an outburst of lawlessness, compelled the Government to anticipate the programme which it had mapped out, but by that time the information which the local Government had always insisted on as being essential had been collected by the settlemnt staff, and it was only because they had this information at their disposal that the Committee were able to bring their labours to so speedy a conclusion." It is true that my presence in Champaran brought the discontent of the raiyats to a head; had they not been granted relief they would certainly have ceased to labour for the planters, which they were in no way bound to. But I deny that my intervention threatened the district with an outbreak of lawlessness,—if by lawlessness is meant, that of the raiyats; for my presence, I say without hesitation, was the greatest restraining force against any such outbreak. My condition with the raiyats was that I would leave them the moment they resorted to violence. I mixed with thousands of them, and I do not know a single instance in which my presence had any but the most sobering effect upon the raiyats. I deny also that it was "because the Committee had the information contained in the Settlement Records that they were able to bring their labours to so speedy a conclusion." As a matter of fact, the planters never ceased to agitate for my expulsion during my stay in Champaran. I make no complaint about it—I made none then. But in declining to remove myself or my Bihar friends from Champaran, I had often to address the Government and myself the question whether since it was theirs to deal justly by every subject, they would not of themselves redress the grievances of Champaran raiyats; and this is what I said, on the 31st May, in one of my letters to a Government official:

"Cannot the Government secure that freedom? This is a natural exclamation. My answer is that they cannot, in cases like this, without such assistance as is afforded to them by my mission. The Government machinery is designedly slow. It moves, must move along the line of least resistance. Reformers like myself who have no other axe to grind but that of the reform they are handling for the time being, specialise and create a force which the Government must reckon with. Reformers may go wrong by being overzealous, indiscreet or indolent and ignorant. The Government may go wrong by being impatient of them or over-confident of their ability to do without them. I hope in this case, neither catastrophe will take place and the grievances, which I have already submitted and which are mostly admitted, will be effectively redressed. Then the planters will have no cause to fear or suspect the mission of which I have the honour to be in charge, and they will gladly acept the assistance of volunteers who will carry on the work of education and sanitation among the villagers and act as links between them and the *raiyats.*"

It is not without great grief that I have felt compelled to criticise the Bihar Government note, but I cannot help feeling sad that in their anxiety to sustain a bad cause they should have belittled a mission, that was was in no sense political,—a mission, that was undertaken solely in the cause of humanity, and a mission that included not merely the removal of the grievances of the raiyats, but which included the devising of methods for their education, their sanitation, and their general uplift, whether with or without the help of the Government and the planters. That constructive programme, although other activities have claimed my attention, has not yet stopped. Here and there, volunteers are still conducting their schools among the raiyats in face of heavy odds. The Local Government know this, and they know also that I had endeavoured to keep the mission outside the political arena. I kept its doings as much from the public press as was possible for me to do; and I would not still yield to the temptation of publishing the many letters I had the privilege of writing to the Local Government on behalf of the raiyats. The Government of India very much resemble a man cutting the very branch on which he is sitting. Sir Sankaran Nair has stated the obvious truth. In support of it he brought forward two most telling illustrations. It would have been graceful and dignified if they had at least remained silent, if they could not have acknowledged it.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA
GEMS JEWELLERY
of of
All sorts Indian & Parision make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
M. NAGERSHETH SONS.
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And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

THE DAWN OF GLORIOUS NEW ERA.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The conquest of the air is amongst the greatest victories of the human mind. It has given man a new glory and has filled him with a greater sense of power. It has also given him a desire for more brilliant achievements. Only fifteen years ago flying was a dream of speculative inventors. To-day it has become a great reality. With the crossing of the Atlantic by Alcock and Brown, a great advance has been made in the science of aviation from the time of the early experiments of the Wright Brothers. Undoubtedly the best stimulus to this rapid progress was the Great World War.

Though the war is now over, the impetus which it has given to aviation will not be checked. On the contrary, much advance will still be made. The great interest taken by all men in flying matters, and the enthusiasm displayed by all nations in making commercial aviation possible and practicable are good indications that substantial improvements will still be made in this latest mode of conveyance.

Commercial aviation may be viewed in three main aspects. As a mail-carrier the aeroplane has already proved its great utility. An aerial postal service between New York, Washington, and Chicago has worked so satisfactorily that it is proposed to extend it to other important centres. Such services also exist in other parts of the world, and it is rumoured that some enterprising Indian firms intend establishing such services in this country. It is also proposed to connect India with England through Eygpt by an aerial post. Indeed it seems certain that in the near future aeroplanes will supplant the present methods of mail conveyance. Their utility in this connection is undoubted. What makes them eminently suitable for such a service is their high speed; which is soon expected to reach an average of two hundred miles per hour.

A much greater interest attaches to the aeroplane as a passenger conveyor. Mr. F. Handley-Page of the famous firm of aeroplane manufacturers of that name confidently asserts that the aeroplanes of the future will be big, safe, and fool-proof. He sees no reason why machines should not be constructed big enough to carry a hundred men. It is probable, however, that the most sanguine expectations of to-day will be surpassed by the realizations of the immediate future. Passenger carrying records are never held long in these days of keen competition, and the achievements in this regard of the Ports Super-Baby and the Caproni triplane are bound to be surpassed soon.

The Problem of Safety.

An aeroplane to be a successful passenger-carrier must combine in the largest proportions, safety, a large weight-lifting capacity and speed. Safety is the most essential factor and that which demands the first care of a constructor. As greater improvements are being effected, flying becomes more and more safe. Accidents are mainly due to unskilful piloting faulty construction, engine trouble, and fire. All those can easily be remedied and already many precautionary measures have been adopted, such, for instance, as parachutes. In spite of these, accidents will happen, as they do on land, and on the seas. With greater skill in steering, and with a better knowledge of atmospheric conditions and of the principles of flight, the number of accidents will be considerably reduced. The present safety of flying may be gauged from the fact that many pilots can now do very much what they please with their machines. They can nose dive, loop the loop, bank steeply, turn over sideways, fly upside down for a good length of time, and land on almost any sort of ground. One has been known to climb from one plane to another in mid-air. For greater safety, all aeroplanes will now carry a wireless apparatus.

Besides its crew, petrol, and other accessories, an aeroplane must be able to carry a good number of passengers. Without this of course a passenger service will not pay. To secure a good net lift aeroplanes will have to be constructed much bigger than they are at present. Such machines will be safer as they will be more stable.

It may well be doubted if aeroplanes will ever replace railways and ships for the conveyance of merchandise. Aeroplanes have often been used for the conveyance of goods, but only in places where ordinary means of transport have been lacking. The installation of wireless in remote parts of China not accessible by ordinary conveyances, will be done entirley by aeroplanes, which themselves will carry all the requisites for a wireless system.

Other uses for which aeroplanes are well suited are the exploration of remote and little known tracts of land such as exist in Arabia, Tibet, South America and portions of Africa. They will also be used in Polar expeditions. We may in time have an aerobus service. Inventors are also building small planes suitable for carrying very light weights, which may rise from and land in a street or a terraced roof. Quite lately a French inventor built an aeroplane with a wing span of only twelve feet which flew to a height of five thousand feet. What is calculated to recommend such a machine to ordinary men is its low cost of up-keep.

As the actual flying duration of an airplane is not very long, it must have a good speed if it is to cover any appreciable distance. Especially is this necessary in trans-oceanic flight.

The Trans-Atlantic Flight.

A great epoch has been marked in the history of aviation by the direct crossing of the Atlantic by two British airmen. The flight in itself does not ensure the future of safe crossing of the Atlantic by every aviator who wishes it. The feat must become very easy as the crossing of the Channel is today, before it can be considered commercially possible. Alcock and Brown performed the feat in the face of the greatest difficulties; but so did Bleriot in his first crossing of the Channel. With still better machines and with the establishment of a weather bureau, whose duty will be to chart the aerial ocean and to mark down definite routes, the difficulty of crossing the Atlantic will disappear. A great trans-Atlantic service

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EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

REASONS WHY IT SHOULD NOT BE RESUMED.

(BY EK BHARTIYA HRIDAYA.)

The editorial note "Where Indian Immigrants are welcomed" in the "Chronicle" of 18th August, has surprised me very much indeed. It is clear from the note that the resumption of Indian Emigration to British Guiana is favoured, provided the Indian Government institutes independent inquiries into the condition of Indian population in the colony. It has also been urged that the Government should examine the terms offered to fresh immigrants. Evidently the question of emigration is sought to be opened again. British Guiana has been called a "happy colony" and the fact that "in one corner of the Empire at least Indian Emigrant will be welcomed" has been regarded as a matter of "some consolation."

The sentiments expressed in the note are all the more surprising, coming as they do from the "Chronicle", which nearly two years ago expressed the view that there was no need of any sort of emigration to the British colonies, and that it should be stopped altogether. It is for the "Chronicle" to explain this radical change in its angle of vision. In the meanwhile I may be excused if I bring to light a few of the hard facts about British Guiana, which will conclusively show that things there are not as rosy as they are represented to be.

The abolition of slavery was attended by economic results disastrous in the extreme to the sugar planters of British Guiana. Continuous labour had ceased and the liberated slaves were quite unwilling to serve any more. The Government of British Guiana passed an ordinance providing for the importation of labourers from abroad. But the Home Government did not agree to this proposal. The suggestion of the British Guiana Government that coolies could be imported from India and Africa was received in England with horror. At first there was no hope for the planters, but the planters were not disappointed. They pleaded before the Home Government that the colony would be ruined if labourers were not supplied, and thus Downing Street was persuaded to press the Secretary of State for India to supply Indian coolies to the colony. Emigration from India received Government sanction in 1844, though some hundreds of coolies had already reached the colony before 1838. The British Guiana Government passed a legislation providing for the opening of a credit of £75,000 to meet the expense of importing 5,000 labourers from India. These 5,000 Indian labourers reached the colony in 1845. Mr. E. C. Stembridge wrote in the "United Empire":

"Imported on the abolition of slavery to avert the ruin of the cane-sugar industry the Indian coolie has proved the most potent factor in the well-being of our South American Colony. His salvation of its staple product, however, represents but one service to the State. Thrifty and industrious, the Indian has acquired a modest competence; and in the process has stimulated interest in several minds. The force of his exercise has been felt everywhere. From Governors and from Royal Commissions, his sterling qualities have received repeated recognition."

Thus it was, the "Indian coolie" who saved British Guiana planters from utter ruin. The author of the book "West Indies" also bears testimony to this fact. He has written that by the advent of Indian coolies, the colonies of British Guiana and Trinidad were not only saved from ruin, but their condition became even much better than what it was before the abolition of slavery. Thus India heard the cry of planters, "Help or we perish" and she went to their rescue; but how she has been rewarded is a long and painful story. I have mentioned the fact that the first shipment of 5,000 Indian coolies reached British Guiana in 1845. From this small sowing Indians have reaped a very plentiful crop of insults, hardships, troubles and humiliations.

In British Guiana the first immigrants were originally free. They were hired merely for a month. It was then suddenly found by the planters that some method of control, for these two-legged creatures, was necessary. The coolies were therefore obliged to make a contract for six months. Afterwards three years' indenture was introduced, and in 1854 the coolies were bound to reindenture for two years more under an employer of their own choice, after the expiry of three years' indenture. In 1862 the term of first indenture was fixed at five years and in 1863 any number of subsequent five years' indenture was made legal. Thus did the British Guiana planters slowly, but surely impose the rigorous indenture system upon the unfortunate Indian labourers.

A very cruel part of the story is relating to prosecutions. Batches of Indians were sent to prison as if they were criminals when they were no criminals in any sense. Lord Sanderson's Committee in its report of British Guiana said: "There is, however, one unsatisfactory feature of indentured immigration which is at least as prominent in this as in any of the other colonies, and that is the extent to which the employers resort to the criminal courts in order to enforce the fulfilment by the immigrants of their statutory obligations."

In British Guiana during the year 1907-1908 there were 2,784 indentured coolies, and no less than 3,835 charges were preferred against them under labour laws! And why were these poor coolies prosecuted? Mr. Edwards Bateson—a magistrate of wide experience in the West Indies—informed the Sanderson Committee:—

"Sometimes people were brought before me either as vagrants or deserters, but the great majority of cases were idleness and alleged idleness, and it was impossible for me to ascertain really the merits of the case. Complaints were made by masters or mistresses of insulting conduct, or words or gestures, and trumpery cases which ought not to have been brought into court, and which would not be brought in any other country before a criminal court."

Thus the Indian coolies who were, as Mr. Stembridge has said, thrifty and industrious, the force of whose energising example was felt everywhere, and whose sterling qualities received repeated recognition from Governors and Royal Commissions, got their reward at the hands of the planters for averting the ruin of their sugar industry. The philanthropic action of the British people in the abolition of slavery only resulted in the evil assuming a different shape quite as bad as the former.

High Percentage of Prosecutions.

Lord Hardinge, in his memorable speech about the eventual abolition of indentured labour, mentioned the fact that in Jamaica the average percentage of prosecution to indentured population was 12 per cent., in Fiji 13 per cent. and in British Guiana it was 19 per cent.

Even Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal, who were at pains to defend the indenture system in every way, had to observe that the prosecution record in the colony of British Guiana began to rise in 1891-1897 when it was 18.48 per cent. and culminated in 1906-1907 with 37.8!

This highest percentage of prosecution record ever reached in any British colony, is a very good recommendation indeed for the resumption of emigration to the colony!

In 1914, Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal said that in British Guiana the percentage of prosecution was high as "the majority (of the managers) have developed a wrong sense of proportion."

It will be interesting to know from the British Guiana Deputation, whether the "sense of proportion" of the managers there, has made any appreciable improvement during the last five years.

As regards the repatriation of coolies after their indenture period the condition in British Guiana has grown worse and worse. Rev. J. H. Harris wrote in his article "Coolie Contract":—

"In British Guiana in this respect the position of the coolie has become steadily worse during recent years. The indentured labourers introduced prior to 1895 were entitled to a free return passage, but those of a later date were obliged to pay—the men one-quarter and the women one-sixth. Again the screw was tightened by the Government and planter upon the unfortunate coolie and from 1898-99 they have been compelled to pay one-half and one-third respectively."

An Eye-Witness's Experiences.

Unfortunately the tale of the indignities and hardships suffered by the Indian population in the West Indies have not reached India. We are almost quite ignorant about their condition. The reason is quite clear. It is the criminal neglect on our part, which is responsible for this state of affairs. If we had a few more friends of Indian Emigrants like Mr. Andrews, we should not have been as ignorant as we are to-day. Still we have got some facts which do not speak well of the colony. Fortunately we had an educated Indian patriot named Pandit Ram Narayan Sharma, L.M.S., who was an eye-witness to the condition of Indian labourers in British Guiana. I give here an extract from Pandit Ram Narayan Sharma's article published in the "Daily Bharat Mitra" of Calcutta. This article was appended to the memorandum of Marwari Association, which was sent to the Secretary of Bengal Government:—

"Here in this colony (of British Guiana) we have washed our hands of our freedom, our pride of caste and religion and our moral character, etc. I suppose the prisoners in exile must also be better off than we in this colony. Now let me give you the census of beggars, lunatics and convicts of this place.

Beggars—99 per cent. Indians and 1 per cent. Chinese.

Lunatics—78 per cent. Indians, 10 per cent Negroes and 12 per cent. Portuguese.

Convicts—78 per cent. Indians, 10 per cent. Negroes and 12 per cent. others.

Now listen to how the chastity of our women is being preserved here. If anybody happens to have a good-looking wife, sister or daughter, and if the eyes of the Overseer or the Manager of the sugar-cane plantation have fallen upon her, then understand that it is impossible for her not to be ruined. Either by temptation of pecuniary reward or of giving Sardarship to their relations or by force, the women are compelled anyhow to come into the clutches of the wicked men and to live with them.

A few years back, I wrote an article in the "Modern Review" about a cooly being shot dead by a European. In the course of investigation into that case as also from other private information, it appeared that the European manager had a desire for the wife of the man thus killed. On the mere excuse of a coolie riot, he took the life of the poor man, but got no punishment. On the other hand, the white press here congratulated him on his winning the case."

Even if a fraction of what Mr. Sharma says be true—and we have no reasons to doubt his statements—then the precarious condition of Indian women in British Guiana can be better imagined than described. It was perhaps owing to such atrocities that the Government of India had to write in its memorable despatch of October, 1915:—

"It is firmly believed also in this country, and it would appear, not without grave reason, that the women emigrants are too often living a life of immorality in which their persons are, by reason of pecuniary temptation or official pressure, at the free disposition of their fellow recruits and even of the subordinate managing staff. The feelings which these beliefs engender are strong."

Marriage difficulties.

Hindu and Mahomedan marriages are not recognised by law. As Mr. Sharma says, "If you have married according to your own Hindu or Mahomedan custom, your wife is not a wife, but merely a mistress. Your children or your wife cannot inherit even a *cowrie* of your estate on your death. If your wife is enticed away by some one you have only to sit idle and be inactive, you can take no action against the seducer or his accomplices. For this reason the women of loose morals take to

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AGRICULTURAL OPERATIONS IN BOMBAY.

IMPROVEMENT OF COTTON.

PROVISION OF FODDER RESERVES.

PROGRESS IN 1917-18.

The Bombay Government in their resolution on the annual report of the Department of Agriculture in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1917-18, says as follows:—

The report of the operations of the Department of Agriculture during the year 1917-18 presents a record of continued steady progress under difficult conditions wherein a rapidly growing department has been impelled to restrict its expansion on account both of the necessity for economy in expenditure during the war and also of the absence of some of its ablest officers on military service or on other special duty in connection with the prosecution of the war. The expenditure of the department, which was only 1½ lakhs in 1905-06, amounted to nearly nine lakhs during the year under report on only slightly in advance of the figure at which the expenditure has remained stationary during the war. The operations of the department have also been hampered in other directions during that period particularly owing to the great difficulty of obtaining chemical manures and agricultural implements and machinery from abroad. In consequence, with the return of normal conditions, it will be necessary for the department to embark upon a greatly extended programme to meet the accumulated demands of the past few years and to keep pace with the greater activity which may be expected particularly in those branches of agriculture which are intimately connected with commercial and industrial development in the presidency.

In the presidency which has a greater percentage of its cropped area under cotton than any province in India except the Central Provinces the work of the Agricultural Department in connection with the improvement of strains of cotton is of supreme importance. Government have now before them the criticisms and suggestions of the Indian Cotton Committee, which toured in Sind and the Presidency proper during the cold weather of the year under review, and their conclusions may usefully be noted in connection with the remarks on cotton operations in the different parts of the presidency which are contained in the director's report and the appendices thereto.

AMERICAN COTTON.

In Sind work continued on American cotton, which has engaged the attention of the department for some years, unfortunately without any great measure of success. The growing of this cotton must still be regarded as in the experimental stage, and the report of the Deputy Director on this subject bears out the conclusions of the Cotton Committee that the further development of this cotton must depend on the establishment of perennial irrigation in Sind, the absence of which in the past has been responsible for the failure to produce this most valuable cotton on a commercial scale. The Sukkur Barrage scheme, which is intended to give an assured supply of irrigation for the greater part of Sind, is now under the earnest consideration of Government who have observed with great satisfaction the conclusion of the Committee that, given assured water-supply, there is no fract in India which offers such hopeful prospects of the successful cultivation of long staple cotton. In the Presidency proper considerable attention has been paid to the improvement and extension of selected varieties of cotton with characteristics superior to those of the local impure strains. The director has pointed to the difficulty that even though the efforts of the department induce the cultivation of superior cotton over a larger area, it is unable to control the operations between the field and the spinning mill, and it is certain that the attention of the department will in the future be largely concentrated on the solution of the problems of marketing of cotton in conjunction with the trade and such organizations as co-operative societies and district agricultural associations.

"N. R." COTTON.

In the Khandesh area very valuable work has been done in the extension of cultivation of the "N. R." cotton a variety which has proved most profitable both in yield and ginning percentage and has attained much popularity in the neighbouring province. The department operates from a centre in the Jalgaon seed farm from which pure seed is distributed with the help of seed unions. The Cotton Committee have accorded their approval of the present work in Khandesh and proposed further experiment towards the evolution of a variety suitable to local conditions but superior in staple to the "N. R." variety. In the Gujarat cotton area the most pressing problem is the maintenance of the highly reputed Broach cotton against the insidious inroads of the inferior Ghogari type, the immediate profits of which have lured the cultivators to abandon the purer and ultimately more profitable strains. The Agricultural Department with the co-operation of local bodies have taken up the problem earnestly, and Government have approved of a scheme to stay the rapid deterioration of Surat and Navsari cottons by the establishment of a special staff to work from the Surat farm on the growth and distribution of seed of the best local varieties. Other important and difficult aspects of the same question are engaging the attention of Government, but meanwhile it appears that much may be accomplished by the establishment of more seed farms in the Broach and Surat areas and concentration somewhat on the lines adopted for the Khandesh area.

In the southern part of the presidency it is satisfactory to note an increasing demand for N. R. cotton to replace inferior varieties in the Sholapur District, and this demand is being met by the department. In the Karnatak no further development of importance was experienced in the cultivation of Broach and Cambodia cottons. This bears out the conclusions of last year's review that the cultivation of these varieties is likely to be restricted. The department concentrated on the production and distribution of seed of a selected variety known as "Dharwar No. I.", an improved strain of the local Kumpta which promises to supersede the local inferior mixtures.

SUGAR-CANE.

Next to cotton may be ranked sugarcane which increases in importance with the development of irrigation. The centre of the activities of the department in connection with this crop is the Manjri farm which has done excellent work upon the various aspects of growing of cane and production of sugar. It is most satisfactory that the results of the many years of work on sugar-cane at this farm and of the Department's further efforts by demonstrations and other forms of propaganda, have not failed to permeate to the most distant confines of the presidency enabling the enterprising cultivator to produce better crops at lower cost. A most important feature has been the proposal for the establishment of a large factory in the canal area of the Ahmednagar district for the growth and production of sugar on a large scale. The proposals are under the final consideration of Government and the project will, it is hoped, be given effect to within a very short time and should mark a most important stage in the sugar industry of the presidency.

Experiments have also been conducted in the utilisation for the manufacture of gul of the wild date palms which abound in parts of the Konkan. The department imported tappers from Bengal conversant with the peculiarities of this industry and local men have been trained in the art. It is satisfactory that the experiment has so far proved successful. The Deputy Director of the Konkan has given a most interesting account of the experiment and indicates that there are considerable possibilities for the production of this sugar as a cottage industry, provided the excise difficulties can be surmounted. Further experiments are in progress for the growth of best and the production of sugar therefrom in the Konkan.

FODDER RESERVES.

The recent widespread scarcity of fodder has brought into special prominence the vast importance of the utilization of all available resources of fodder and of storage against the demands of lean years. The value of the stores of hay at the Chharodi farm was fully demonstrated in the present year, when considerable quantities were available for distribution at cheap rates to local cattle. The Department has under consideration the formation of similar reserves at other centres in Gujerat. The storage of shredded and baled kadbi at Kopargaon has been a successful venture, and the provision of similar stores wherever kadbi abounds is under consideration, but must wait till the requisite machinery is once more available.

Government have at present under consideration the whole question of provision of fodder reserves, but whatever scheme be adopted and however extensive the operations, the fringe of the problem can only be touched and it must rest ultimately with the ryot himself to make provision against times of scarcity, and in this direction the department continues to do invaluable work by demonstrating the advantages of new fodder crops, the possibility of securing larger outturn or of producing fodder on idle lands and the proved methods of storage of surplus fodder. Important experiments have been conducted on the Government farms and at other suitable centres in ensilage, particularly the preservation of cane-tops which abound in sugar-growing areas and are generally wasted at present. The cultivation of berseem has been conducted with success in Sind and is likely to prove a valuable addition to fodder resources wherever spare land and water are available. In the Konkan the introduction of new fodder grasses and the ensilage of green grass in kacha pits was conducted with some success. The department has also done valuable work during the present famine by demonstrating the growing of fodder on a large scale on waste lands with the use of pumping machinery.

CATTLE PRESERVATION.

The preservation of the best of the indigenous breeds of draught and milch cattle and the encouragement of the agriculturist in careful attention to and improvement of his stock are amongst the most important of the duties which the department performs. Much has already been done in this direction, but more rapid progress and greater concentration and coordination will be possible with the early appointment of a Deputy Director for the sole purpose of cattle breeding and cognate matters. In last year's review the establishment of bull breeding farms in the chief breeding areas and the holding of village cattle shows for the greater encouragement of the cultivator were noted as important schemes in contemplation. The Kankreji breed is provided for in the farm at Chharodi hitherto under the auspices of the Veterinary Department. A project for the Mysore breed will shortly be in operation in the Dharwar District, while the Tapti Khillaris will be dealt with at a suitable centre site in the desh. The difficulty of a suitable site in the Mhaswad Khillari country has hitherto prevented the establishment of a farm for this breed, and it may be necessary to await the completion of the Nira Canal works in the Sholapur District. The results achieved at the Tegur farm have amply demonstrated the possibility of rapid improvements in very inferior local cattle by judicious breeding with bulls of good stock, it being reported that the offspring of the Mysore bulls at Tegur are hardly distinguishable from the pure breed. Government trust that with the additional staff now shortly to be sanctioned far-reaching developments will be achieved in this important work.

MODERN IMPLEMENTS.

The department has done much in the past to popularise the use of modern implements and to provide stocks and spare parts until local enterprise should step in to supply the demand. Of recent years, work in this direction has been impeded by the restricted import, but it is satisfactory that this diminution of supplies from abroad has stimulated a local industry which is well established in the Deccan and Southern Maratha Country. It is certain that there will be ample scope for commercial enterprise in the manufacture of ploughs and other implements adapted to local conditions and based upon the valuable experience collected by the department. The report of the Agricultural Engineer shows that his work has been hampered by the difficulty in obtaining machinery, but progress has been made in the important work of imparting knowledge of farming mechanics through the medium of classes of instruction. Government fully agree that to encourage the use of agricultural machinery without at the same time imparting the necessary instruction and providing a supply of agricultural mechanics must render nugatory the propaganda of the Department. This branch of the department has been most active in the establishment of pumping plants in the vicinity of rivers and tanks which have proved of the greatest use during the present scarcity.

The steam ploughs worked by the department have continued to do good work, and it would appear that there is a great future before such mechanical ploughing provided employment can be found for the machinery in the off-season such, it is suggested, as the adaptation of the machinery for steam-rolling purposes. The Agricultural Engineer has continued his boring operations, though the demand has not been so great owing to the abnormal increase in the cost and the general depression caused by the famine. In all 233 bores were conducted during the year and the great majority were attended with success, particularly in the Thana District where the highest percentage of success has been attained to the great benefit and expansion of market gardening.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The first appendix to the report deals with the work of the Poona Agricultural College during the year. The work of the college continued to be restricted by the transfer of the greater part of the college buildings to the Military Department for hospital purposes. The buildings have however now been returned to this department and the college will now be restored to its full activity. One of the results of the restriction has been the course for land owners' sons which had attained considerable popularity and was likely to prove a most potent factor in the dissemination of improved practice of agriculture.

Despite the restricted space the college attracted a greater number of students than in former years, the number in 1917-18 being 137 compared with 85 full course students in 1912. The director also reports that the revised curriculum has resulted in a much improved standard of attainment by the students. It is further satisfactory to note that the alarming diminution in the number of students from the Deccan which fell to 9 in the previous year has only been of temporary duration and that the number has now satisfactorily recovered. In addition to the regular courses of the college it provides means for special training and for post-graduate and research work in various branches. The percentage of passes for the degree in agriculture and for the college diploma is satisfactory, but the number of students who entered for those examinations was the lowest since 1909 and it is not clear whether this is due to purely temporary causes. The principal of the college reports that the demand for agricultural graduates and their value in the market is rapidly increasing and that the difficulty which was experienced formerly in obtaining employment has disappeared with the increased realisation of the value of agricultural training. It will be necessary to expand the college in future, and Government have the question of increased staff under their consideration. The existing agricultural schools, one each in the Deccan, Konkan, Karnatak and Sind continued to do valuable work in imparting elementary knowledge of agricultural theory and practice to future agriculturists. There is much room for development in this sphere and the ideal to which Government propose to adhere is the establishment of one such school in each district as funds permit as these schools have proved popular and form a most valuable means of diffusing agricultural knowledge amongst the people. Government have since taken over Sardar Biwalkar's school at Alibag and the proposed school at Godhra approaches completion. In addition Government have provided out of the allotment made by the Government of India from the profits of the wheat scheme nearly 1½ lakhs of rupees for the establishment of three new schools (to be located probably in Satara, Nasik and Bijapur) and for the further extension or equipment of existing schools. In addition the development of this side of agricultural education has necessitated the appointment of an Inspector of Agricultural Schools.

In conclusion the Governor in Council desires to record his acknowledgments of the valuable work performed by the Director and his many capable and zealous assistants during the year. Mr. Keatinge was in charge of the Department during the year, but has since relinquished charge after controlling the agricultural development of the Presidency since the end of 1907 with the exception of two years from 1912 to 1914. The high standard of efficiency of the Department's work and the remarkable results attained in the face of the ingrained apathy of the ryot to improvement are largely due to Mr. Keatinge's energy and enthusiasm combined with a most intimate knowledge of the conditions of the Presidency, and the Governor in Council takes this opportunity of expressing his cordial appreciation of the manner in which Mr. Keatinge discharged the onerous and responsible duties of the Directorship.

EMIGRATION TO BRITISH GUIANA.

(Continued from page 11.)

many husbands and run away from each after a short period with clothes, cash and jewellery."

Without registration of marriages the legitimate children of Indians are regarded as illegitimate. The uneducated Indian emigrants are quite ignorant of the technicalities of Marriage Ordinance, and their ignorance is punished with an act, which brands them with infamy. Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal, in their report about British Guiana, say, "If all the technicalities (of the Marriage Ordinance) are fulfilled the marriage is registered and a certicate issued. During the last 10 years the inarriages registered averaged less than 7 annually." This was written in 1912 when the population of British Guiana Indians was 126,000 (73,500 males and 52,500 females), so out of hundreds of marriages during the ten years only 70 marriages were recognised as legal! We can now imagine what a terrible effect this Marriage Ordinance might have produced upon the morals of British Guiana Indians.

But perhaps the Government of British Guiana does not care at all for the moral condition of Indian labourers, it takes interest only in their physical labour in the fields. Messrs. J. Hampden King and H. E. Murray, who represented the British Guiana Government in a committee consisting of the delegates of Trinidad and Jamaica Governments, recommended the proposal that the minimum ratio of females to males should be raised, in future, to 50 per centum irrespective of age. The Government of British Guiana cannot be unaware of the consequences of such a disgraceful sex ratio, but evidently it has no interest in the moral condition of Indian immigrants.

Ill-Treatment of Indians.

Mahatma Gokhale said in his speech about the Indenture system, "In British Guiana, the system was suspended in 1838 under the action of the House of Commons, it was resumed in 1844, was suspended again in 1848, and was resumed in 1858." These suspensions, one for a period of 6 years and the other for ten years, clearly show that the British Guiana planters had treated the Indian labourers very badly. Unfortunately the British Government on account of its sympathy for the white planters and owing to their influence, decided to resume the emigration of Indian labourers to the colony. Those who know something of the ill-treatment of Indians in British Guiana, can say that this decision of the Government was a most ill-considered one. Space does not allow me to give any instances of ill-treatment. Those who want to know something about them should read the article "General shooting of coolies in British Guiana by the Police" in the "Modern Review" of June, 1913. It contains an account of a dismal tragedy which resulted in the death of 16 Indian labourers and the wounding of more than thirty. No Indian can read it without a sense of great pain and humiliation. Even Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal have said in their Red Report that "the acts of the authorities (in British Guiana) were an unhappy union of hastiness and indecision."

And what was the result of their "hastiness" and "indecision"?

"Bholay came to his death from bullet wound of the head; Badri came to his death from bullet wound of axillary blood-vessels, Hulas came to his death from bullet wound in the abdomen, Motey Khan came to his death from bullet wound of head and chest, Sohan came to his death from bullet wound of heart and lung, Sarjoo came to his death from bullet wound of abdomen, Sadulla came to his death from bullet wound of lung and right shoulder, Jugai came to his death from bullet wound of the head, Gobindei came to her death from bullet wound of the abdomen. . . . . " (I cannot continue this painful story any longer. Please see Red Report of Messrs. McNeill and Chimman Lal, page 141).

Is this a good record for a colony which is trying to get labourers from India again? I wonder if the British Guiana Government is not ashamed when it cries to India for more labourers!

So much about the ill-treatment of Indian immigrants in British Guiana. Now we shall see whether it is desirable or profitable to allow the resumption of emigration to the colony. The Government of British Guiana has put its case in this way:

"The continuance of emigration from India is of vital importance to the colony, not merely from the point of view of its development, but for the maintenance of its existing industries and 'for the benefit not only of the immediate interests affected, but of the Empire as a whole.' The colony is at present very partially developed and it is to the interests of the British trade that the present output of sugar, cocoa, coffee and other topical products, should be maintained and as greatly added to as the supply of labour will permit, in order to increase business with the Mother-country, Canada and other parts of the Empire."

So we see the Government of British Guiana is very anxious to share the privileges of Imperial connection, but is it prepared to share its responsibilities and obligations? In 1875, the late Lord Salisbury, Secretary of State, wrote to the Government of India:—

"Above all things we must confidently expect as an 'indispensable condition' of the proposed arrangement that the colonial laws and their administration will be such that Indian settlers, who have completed their terms of service to which they agreed as the return for the expense of bringing them to the colonies, will be in all respects free men with privileges no whit inferior to those of any other class of Her Majesty's subjects resident in the colonies." Has the British Guiana Government paid any heed to this 'indispensable condition'?

Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, said in the House of Commons on July, 31, 1918:—

"If persons are admitted (into British colonies) they must be given civil rights. 'Free or not at all' seems to be the soundest principle for the British Empire. If any one is admitted under the British Flag he must be a potential citizen and must sooner or later be given rights with all other men."

Paltry Earnings

Have the British Guiana Indians, after more than 80 years' residence in the colony, got the same rights as the white colonists there? Let the British Guiana Deputation answer these questions. In the meanwhile, we shall try to see if the emigration to British Guiana will bring any material benefit to our Motherland. We give here the amounts of annual remittances by British Guiana Indians—both free and indentured—to India.

Year.		Rs.
1910	.....	31,026
1911	.....	33,635
1912	.....	41,133
1913	.....	46,677
1914	.....	38,084
	Total Rs.	1,90,555

This amount was remitted during five years by 128,000 British Guiana Indians.

The average comes to 4 annas 10 pies per head per annum. A pretty big sum indeed for all the insults and humiliations!—

The average number of Indian emigrants who were sent to British Guiana from 1900-1911 was 2,532. Now, if the emigration is resumed and the same number of emigrants is sent annually again, then it will mean an income of Rs. 764—14 annas.

What do the labourers gain? Let us see

Year.	*	† Dollars.	§ Dollars
1908	770	$1,637	6,240
1909	748	$3,380	7,676
1910	930	43,454	7,242
1911	750	$6,897	4,800
1912	655	39,860	6,644
Total	3,853	190,228	32,602

*Number of labourers returned to India.
†Amount deposited for transmission.
§Estimated value of jewellery and coins.

Thus 3,853 labourers brought 222,830 dollars. This comes to an average of 58 dollars or say Rs. 181—4 annas.

This is the saving of an Indian labourer in British Guiana after ten years of hard labour!

An examination of the points urged by the British Guiana Deputation:

I. The most urgent need of the colony is more population. There are living only three lakhs persons in an area of 109,000 square miles.

II. There is plenty of room for all races to work for the development of the colony.

III. There is no fear of racial friction.

As regards the *first point*, we say that it is not our duty to care whether British Guiana is thinly populated or over-populated, and we may be excused if we care more for the honour of our Motherland than for the "present output of sugar, cocoa, coffee and other tropical products" of British Guiana. Moreover our Mother-country stands in need of all the labour she can produce.

As regards the *second point*, i.e., the development of the colony, we shall refer the British Guiana Deputation to the words of Mahatma Gokhale, "What have these colonies ever done for us, and what obligation rests on us to take the interests of the colonies into our consideration?" And we have learnt by bitter experience what we get as a reward for the development of colonies. *Who helped the Fiji planters in their extremity?* According to Rev. J. W Burton it was the "Indian coolie" *who saved Natal from ruin.* According to Sir Leige Hullet, Prime Minister of Natal, it was the "Indian coolie", who saved Trinidad from the verge of destruction. It was the ubiquitous "Indian coolie" again, and who helped the British Guiana planters when they cried "Help or we perish."

Let the British Guiana Deputation read the history of the colony before the year 1838.

And what has the "Indian coolie" got in reward?

Insults and degradation, troubles and humiliation and a few sovereigns in the bargain.

The British Guiana Deputation says that there is no fear of racial friction. We cannot believe this. We know by experience how racial friction is produced. Here is the process.

Without capital the resources of a colony cannot be developed.

Capital wants labour for its profitable employment.

Indian labour is supplied. Shiploads of Indian coolies reach the colony every year. The Indian population, when it increases in numbers, demands political rights. The white man comes to his wits' end. He feels the economic competition.

The Indian is blamed for his thrift and industry. One step more, and the racial friction comes in.

This has been so in the past, and this will be so in the future, unless the whole psychology of white races undergoes a radical change.

A few words more about the duty of the Indian Government and the public, and I have done. We firmly believe that if the Government of India agrees to supply coolies to British Guiana, it will incur a responsibility which will be beyond its capacity. When the Government has not been found capable of protecting, from ill-usage, the Indians who emigrate to Ceylon and Burma, how can its protection avail in far off British Guiana? Shall we remind the Government of their own despatch of Oct., 1915, which contains the memorable words, "After all it is not the duty of the Government of India to provide coolies to the colonies"? Our duty is quite clear. We must tell the British Government and the British Guiana Deputation frankly and emphatically that our Motherland is not going to be a coolie-supplying-country again.

[The correspondent has misunderstood our remarks. Emigration "per se" is not undesirable. But it must be on terms consistent with the complete maintenance of the rights of Indians as equal citizens of the Empire. This is perfectly reconcilable with the view that so long as these terms are not secured emigration should be stopped altogether.—Editor, "B. C."]

BEHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

ECONOMIC OUTLOOK IN THE PROVINCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 30.

At a meeting of the Behar and Orissa Legislative Council held at Ranchi on Friday, Sir Edward Gait, the Lieutenant-Governor made a lengthy speech reviewing the several matters of interest affecting the provinces. His Honour said "Since the last meeting we have re-organised the Sanitary Board including in it five non-official members of the Council. In future it will have administrative powers and will control the distribution of grants for sanitary purposes."

After stating a number of legislative proposals regarding which his Honour wishes to consult the non-official members informally, the Lieutenant-Governor referred to matters of general interest. He said:—"The world-wide shortage of foodstuffs has been aggravated in India by an extensive failure of crops due to early cessation of last monsoon and this coupled with the inflation of currency, has raised the price of foodstuffs to a level never previously known. Although the distress due to high prices has been widespread it has been found necessary to declare actual famine only in the Sadar Sub-division of Angul in the southern part of Bhagalpur and in Deoghur sub-division of Santal Parganas. About four and a half lakhs has been allotted by Government for expenditure on famine relief in these areas. Elsewhere relief has been given by district boards, who have also, as far as possible divested their ordinary public works expenditure to places where employment is most needed. Government have also placed half a lakh at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for supplementing usual improvement grants in Government estates. In order to keep down prices the district boards and municipalities have been encouraged to import grain from Bengal and Burma, wherever satisfactory arrangements could not be made with private individuals and for this purpose four district boards have been granted loans exceeding two lakhs of rupees. A sum of twenty-three lakhs was included in the Budget for distribution of takavi loan and in order primarily to help the respectable poor, a provincial charitable famine relief fund has been inaugurated.

THE CLOTH CONTRACT.

Referring to the cloth contract which lasted for over nine months his Honour said "that owing to this control cloth sold up to date has cost its purchasers at least six or seven lakhs less than they would have had to pay in local markets." He was sorry that the outlook in regard to cloth was by no means hopeful.

OPERATION OF DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT.

As regards the action taken in Behar and Orissa under the Defence of India Act, his Honour said up to 1st April last action had been taken against fifty-five persons in all, of whom on that date thirteen had been released on security, five had been interned in foreign domicile, twenty-four in home domicile and thirteen at Mahilong school. The cases of these detenus had recently been reconsidered with the result that it had been decided to close down the Mahilong school where only four boys now remained. The total number of fifty-seven persons against whom action had now been taken distribution would be as follows:—Released on security thirty, interned in their own homes twenty, and interned in foreign domicile seven. Only two of the latter are natives of this province.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

(Continued from page 11.)

will more probably take the route followed by the American seaplane, N.C. 4 via the Azores, instead of the direct one between Newfoundland and Ireland.

It would be rash to set a limit to the possible development of the aeroplane. Further improvements will certainly be made in minor details, and substantial progress may yet be possible, chiefly in the matter of size, though it will necessarily be slow.

A very serious rival to the aeroplane is the airship. Compared to the former, the latter has some very great advantages. It is much more safe especially with the discovery of a commercially possible method of producing helium, a light non-flammable gas. This will remove the greatest danger to an airship, namely, the risk of fire, which is constant, as long as its envelope is filled with such a highly inflammable gas as hydrogen. An airship need not come down in case of engine trouble, as it floats by its own buoyancy. It sails with a steadier motion, and is free from the necessity of performing involuntary nose-dives and other tricks, which constitute the main risks in an aeroplane. It has also a much greater carrying capacity, and a much longer power of duration, which obviates the necessity of having too great a speed. All this was demonstrated in the recent great performance of the R. 34 with which the whole world is familiar. This airship was over six hundred feet long, but others are in contemplation, which will be a thousand feet in length with a net lift of about sixty tons. These will be the real air-liners of the future. There is a keen competition between these two rival types of aircraft. Meanwhile whichever may succeed better, there is no doubt that we are on the the threshold of a glorious new era.

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

...IJAND HIS TIMES."

...JADUNATH SIRKAR'S NEW BOOK.

...yet more than a living memory. ...Deccan countryside alone that ...enius. He represented in his ...gn Hindu traits,—courage that ...dly its match in other parts of ...d a rigid fixity of purpose be... and its accomplishment no ...al or fashioned by man is allow... The theme of his life of daring ... romance has been hackneyed ... penmen. English historians ...umentality of their noble lan... ...empted to do justice to his ...er. Mr. C. A. Kincaid has ...of a worthy series. Now we ... historian trained in Western ...ing the world a portraiture ...dit to Indian scholarship ...s Times" by Professor Jadu... ...araporevala, Bombay) will be ... the field till fresh light is ... period. And there is little ...h accession to our knowledge ...r has ransacked all printed ...med, all Mss. records of the ... prime sources in Marathi, ...glish, are the foundation of ...d edifice. After his book, ...prince or private institution ...Indian help to illumine th... ...dia will be doubly guilty. ...d dereliction and of lack of ...atriotism.

...Mr. Sarkar's historic treat... ...ation by writers whose feeble ...powered by the glamour of ... He has a historian's regard ...ity and sees neither a replica ... golden age nor super-men, ... in the men and women ...d purposes it is his task to ...s not exalt the Marathas ...the Hindus. He betrays no ... for Hindus as against ...temporary Christians. The ..."Poverty and Simplicity" of ...e is an illustration. There is ...ism. there is historic vera... ...ing.

... when they rose to political ...mpress the subject population ... the over-polished decadents of ...tals, the warriors from the ... a race of upstarts, insolent ... lacking in grace, refinements ...anners. They had no taste ..., no elegance of address, no ...amenities of social life. Even ...ip was awkward and grace... ...inently practical. The pe... ascendency has not left ... a single grand building or ...e or finely written manuscript. ...ace of the Peshwas are low, ...limsy structures, with small ...row stair cases,—relieved from ...nce only by ther richly carved ...

... the reader is given no false ... notions of the true Maratha ... cunning and less chivalrous" ...estors is Professor Sarkar's ...n unreasoning prepossession or ...gnorance can alone controvert. ...egnant with episodes of the ..., the most brilliant in contem... ...t is hard to select for pointed ...single one. To such as have ...memories the incidents relating ... of Shivaji with Aurangzeb, ...vitation to him to attend his ..., the chagrin of the Maratha ...eing placed in the rank of the ...or commander of five thousand ...aji's surging rage, the scene he ...fell in a swoon, his being ...ante-room by gracious order of ...who directed that "Shivaji ...be sprinkled with rose-water ...ed consciousness, the incarcera... ...witless Polad Khan, the escape ... of sweets, and the masterly ...n disguise till he regained safety ... Raigarh—these will enhance ...n the author's reputation as an ...llector of data and a writer ...ent them to us in limpid im... ...

...als are arranged with an order ...the author as a master of his ...which he could deal in a variety ... a skilfull goldsmith moulding ...metal to a shape after his own ...otices, however, occasional re... ...the footnote at p. 187 invades ...194. It is not for the present ...t in judgment over any his... ...ish, least of all over that of a ...his subject and a Master of Arts. ...ot speak of "hair's breadth ...189) or that "Diler Khan did ...ell with Muazzam" or write ... capital (p. 211); our old "sack ...not improved upon by "loot of ...e... trivialities are cited to show ...res... of the history: even a pro... ...ic ... impelled by Professor ... periods to travel in his learned ...n cover to cover. The student ...lex,—a serious drawback. Young ...uld volunteer to supply this ...a future edition. The brand of ...ty is on this substantial intellec... ...on. Rs 4 for a history that is ...sence of years of original ...he man or woman who affords to ... borrows it from a library is ...worthy to peruse its five hun...

...d. A. N.

INDIA IN 1917-18 *

Mr. Rushbrook Williams soon after his appointment a few years ago in the Allahabad University as a Professor of History, lost no time in giving expression to his views on Indian history, and particularly on the glorious work of the English in India. It is not a matter of surprise, therefore, that he should have been selected to do "special duty in the Home Department of the Government of India to draw up a report" prepared for presentation to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of the 26th Section of the Government of India Act (5 and 6, Geo. V., Chap. 61). This is the modest title of the volume, and it may be recommended as a good rupee-worth not for the sake of the matter it contains, but for the maps which embellish it. The maps are a source of interest and instruction. The matter is such as could be penned by any Anglo-Indian editor in this country, who knows how to varnish his Imperialistic feelings with a paint of fine phrases regarding India's war services.

Particular attention may be devoted to the "Banking Map of India", and to the writer's observation regarding India's political record to which he devotes the whole of chapter ii. Indians will be grateful to him—a person in the employment of the bureaucracy,—for the candid expression of opinion regarding the reality of India's political consciousness. "As to the reality of the political developments outlined in this chapter, there can be no question. The time has gone by when the topic of constitutional reform in India could be dismissed summarily with the remark that those who demand it form but a fraction of the population." Mr. Williams has, however, not maintained the same outlook on Indian politics throughout. He is hardly fair, for instance, to that element in Indian politics which may be classed as non-Moderate, when he wants his readers to understand that when the gloom of wartime was dispelled, "the Moderates were unfeignedly delighted, for they found their position of general friendliness to the Government greatly strengthened. On the other hand, those members of the left, being the Nationlists, who had at one time attempted to bargain with the Government by offering their support in the prosecution of the war at the price of the concessions they desired, saw that the time for such a policy had gone for ever." It could be interesting to know what time, and at what place such a bargain was being attempted, and who were the High Contracting Parties. Which distinguished names among the Simla Olympians, Mr. Williams has discovered as the Contracting Party on the Government side, we are not told, but we can say with confidence that no Nationalist leader ever had any idea of supporting England in her difficulty—*at a price*.

If Mr. Williams shows his bias against the Indian Nationalist in utterances like these, he is worse when he comes to write, with an attempt at historical impartiality, of the chief events which agitated Bombay during the years 1917 and 1918. His account of the Willingdon agitation is particularly misleading. In Bombay, he remarks, "the new body who may be called the ultra-left wing, came to the front on the occasion of a meeting held to propose a memorial to Lord Willingdon, the retiring Governor." "The incident excited far more interest all over India than its importance merited", such are the *obiter dicta* of Mr. Williams, "perhaps, because it showed that the ultra-left wing were discontented with the old steady tactics of Parliamentary opposition, which had been employed by Nationalist leaders in times past." Mr. Tilak and the Nationalist leaders will be glad to have this certificate of appreciation regarding their tactics in "times past", but Mr. Williams is merely talking nonsense when he concludes his paragraph regarding the Anti-Willingdon Memorial agitation with the remark that "it seemed from the utterances of their press that racial and personal hostilities were being imported into political questions." This is an astonishing statement, in view of the fact that the promoters of the Anti-Willingdon Memorial movement, who belonged to all classes and creeds, had made it particularly clear that their object was neither personal nor racial, that they had respect for Lord Willingdon as an English gentleman, but that they were not prepared to give a favourable certificate to his *administration*.

The rest of Mr. Williams' book is only an attempt to summarise in pleasant English the usually unreadable Government blue-books and reports. We expect him, of course, to eulogise the manifold activities of the British administration of this country. That was his job, and he has done it in a readable manner, yet one would not commend his effort, but for the excellence and utility of the maps and diagrams which accompany it.

L. G. K.

AN INDIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIOLOGY.

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In view of the very great importance of the pressing problems of social organisation in India, his Highness the Maharajah Gaekwad has, for some time, been considering the best means to aid towards their solution. One of the greatest difficulties appears to be a widespread ignorance as to the facts involved in any careful and intelligent treatment of problems. Moreover there is frequently no very clear conception either in the minds of administrators or of the general public of the principles which govern social advance in the different directions. The Dewan having taken up the matter, it has been decided, at the suggestion of Professor Widgery, to establish immediately a quarterly review to be called "The Indian Journal of Sociology." The purpose of the publication will be to collect systematically details of the facts on all sides of social life from all parts of India, and further to discuss social ideals, the principles of social development, and the best methods for achieving the results desired in practical organisation. While the main characteristic of the Journal is to be its concern with Indian problems and Indian conditions, arrangements have been already made for obtaining sociological literature from all parts of the world to be reviewed in its pages. In connection with the publication of the Journal, the Dewan has proposed to appoint an assistant to the editor for special training for the work. The Journal is to be edited by Mr. Widgery and published from the College, Baroda. The first issue will be published as soon as printing and other arrangements are completed.

*India in the Years 1917-18. By L. F. Rushbrook Williams: Calcutta, Superintendent, Government Printing, India. 1919.

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THE REALITY OF DEMOCRACY.

America hoisted the flag of Liberty. To that watchword France added two others—Equality and Fraternity. Phrases like the Parliament of Man and Federation of the World have from time to time caught the fancy of mankind. Self-determination and Home Rule, Socialism and Bolshevism, are corollaries of the fundamental ideas to which England, and in a larger measure America and France, have stood sponsor. Are we nearer to their realisation? Has the League of Nations marked a distinct step in the approach to the ideal? Or have we been losing as much ground in one direction as we have been gaining in another? Have we at least ensured the permanent peace of the world, and if not, when will it be ensured?

Such are the great questions discussed, though briefly, in Mr. H. J. Mackinder's modest volume on Democratic Ideals and Reality. In this age of newspapers and popular education great ideas spread with wonderful rapidity, but unfortunately they cannot be reduced to practise with anything like equal speed. The inculcation of patience is felt to be a mockery. There is much truth in this M.P.'s shrewd, though somewhat severe, judgment: "Our Western communities are passing through a dangerous stage in this generation. Half-educated people are in a very susceptible condition, and the world to-day consists mainly of half-educated people. They are capable of seizing ideas, but they have not attained the habit of testing them and of suspense of mind in the meantime."

We speak of the tyranny of monarches. Is democracy established with the fall of Emperors? Cannot nations tyrannise? In the League of Nations will the weaker have a real and effective voice, or will they have to submit to the dictation of the stronger nations? If the interests of the weak and the strong clash, and the strong continually win, will not international tension create a division among the great Powers themselves, and will no fresh wars break out in which some of the smaller nations will take one side and others another, just as it happened in the last war? Mr. Mackinder thinks that this is what will really happen, though perhaps not in the near future, for in the past great wars have broken out once in about every hundred years. Is there a permanent remedy?

Among individuals Freedom and Fraternity cannot last long without equality. Society is based on exchange of services, and its division into masters and servants has inevitably followed in the past. Master and servant, employer and employed, are often sincerely friendly, and even attached, to each other. Nevertheless there is a tendency in each now and then to remind the other in an unpleasant and assertive manner how indispensable he is. Some are apt to patronise, while others would like to appear independent. Even among equals, fraternity cannot be maintained when interests begin to clash. Can nations expect to remain fraternal and free when they have no equality of opportunity and some become more and more wealthy, while others have to struggle against adverse conditions?

Uneven distribution of economic resources and unequal growth of fortunes are the cause of discontent and heart-burning among nations as they are among individuals. Geography unduly helps some nations and places obstacles in the way of others. How can the inequality be redressed at all? Have we yet succeeded in securing equality of opportunity to individuals? In India we are beginning to realise that the co-ordination of different interests which the caste system was supposed to have established, is bound to give way. The lower castes, as they are called here, like the working classes of the West protest in the loudest tones that they are hampered by unequal opportunities. The higher and the educated classes feel the inequality in another sphere. Yet the representation of India in international assemblies, along with the Colonies, is a hopeful feature.

When individual nations and empires have not yet succeeded in establishing real fraternity, based on equality, among its members, we are farther away from the realisation of the true and lasting freedom of nations. Mr. Mackinder has raised questions of tremendous import, but his answers only amount to a confession that our intellects are puny and our visions blurred. He vaguely hints at redistributions and readjustments. Can these be peacefully effected? Will any nation cheerfully part with economic and strategic advantages? Is it possible to persuade each nation to develop a distinct line of industrial activity? On the contrary the war is believed to have taught every nation the wisdom of being self-contained as far as possible. Is it not surprising that responsible statesmen are silent on the perplexing features of the situation and many of them think that it is easier to wind up war than to attain the ideal of equality.

THE LAWS OF THE HUMAN HIVE.

THE SECRET OF JUSTICE, LIBERTY AND PEACE.

"Justice is conformity to divine law.
"Liberty is voluntarily self-enforcement of divine law.
"Peace is habitual harmony with divine law.
"Democracy is the spirit of justice, liberty, and peace in the community—in one word, brotherhood."

Dr. Lyman Abbott, writing in his paper, the New York Outlook, says.—

THE LAWS OF THE BEEHIVE.

"The laws of the beehive are not imposed on the bees by the beekeeper. They are wrought by the Creator of the bees in their nature. If the bee-keeper understands these laws and conforms his regulations to these laws, the hive is prosperous and honey is the result.

"The laws of the human hive are not made by the men who inhabit it. They are written by man's Creator in the nature of the human soul. Conformity to the laws of nature which have been wrought by the Creator in physical universe is the secret of science; conformity to the laws of life which have been wrought by the Creator in the human body is the secret of health; conformity to the laws of the social order which have been wrought by the Creator in the souls of men is the secret of justice, liberty, and peace.

SAYINGS FOR THE CRAP HEAP.

"The saying, "The people can do no wrong, we must send to the rubbish pile with that other saying, *The King can do no wrong.*' The infallibility of the majority is no better than the infallibility of kins.

"Our statesmen will not give peace to the world by a blind acceptance of the formula, 'The self-determination of the people.' Our legislators will not give prosperity to the United States by simply reflecting the popular will. The popular will may be determined by popular prejudice, and an appeal always lies from Philip drunk to Philip sober.

"Probably our Government is more nearly just than the Government of any other existing nation. But it is not wholly just so long as the poor and defenceless—whether white or black are killed on suspicion, without trial and without a chance for self-defence; so long as thousands of children are allowed by a wealthy nation to grow up in ignorance, without any opportunity for education; so long as plague spots are permitted to remain in sections of our great cities, sending out poison germs of ignorance and crime to infest the land.

CONSENT OF THE GOVERNED.

"Consent of the governed does not make the government just.

"The negroes in the United States consented to slavery; at least they acquiesced in it. They did not revolt. When the Civil War gave them opportunity to run away, comparatively few took advantage of the opportunity. Most of them remained working in the fields and in the homes for the masters who were fighting to prevent their emancipation. But their consent did not make slavery just.

"The German people consented to the German Government. When their Government entered upon war to win a world domination they did not protest, but through their chosen representatives voted the money for the campaign. When Belgium was overrun, when some of its citizens were deported and others murdered in cold blood, when its banks were raped, the German people consened to the robbery, the murder, the raping. When the Lusitania was piratically sunk, they not only consented, they publicly celebrated that achievement by processions and medals. *But their consent did not make those crimes the acts of a just government.*

WANT OF CONSENT.

"The want of consent by the governed does not make the government unjust.

"The government of a prison is not unjust whenever the prisoners object to the rules of the warden. The government of a school is not unjust whenever the pupils object to the rules of the principal. The government of a family is not unjust whenever the children object to the commands of the parent.

"The consent of the governed may make the community contented. It may give the community peace. It may give the community a certain degree of prosperity. But it does not make the government just. Government is just only when its laws conform to the eternal laws of the moral world. It is just in the intent of the law-makers only when their purpose is to apply to the conditions of thefr age and country those eternal laws.

"There are laws of health. They are not imposed upon the body; they are written in the constitution of the body. A certain modern school of philosophy assumes that pain is evil but God is good, and therefore pain exists only in the evil thoughts, and it attemps to cure pain by changing the thoughts. The scientist studies the human body, learns by his study the laws of health and the causes of disease, and with much painstaking and many a temporary error builds up a system of healing based on law.

THIS DO!

"There are laws of the social order. The community which obeys them is prosperous. The community which disregards them suffers. An admirable summary of these laws of the social order is furnished by the Ten Commandments, which may be epitomised thus:—

"Reverence God, not the mere symbols and images which men make of God. Respect your ancestors. Keep a little time free from drudgery for a ministry to the higher life.

"Regard the fourt fundamental rights of your fellow men—the rights of person, of property, of the family, and of reputation. *And do this heartily, because you desire their protection as well as your own.*

"Whenever these laws are set aside tragedy is the result.

AN APPEALING SUMMONS.

"The summons of Abraham Lincoln to his fellow men in 1865 was a summon to do justly: 'With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us finish the work we are in.'

"That summons is as appealing now as then. It is the summons to the young men and young women graduating from colleges and highschools to-day to complete the work their fathers began when they declared their belief "that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among man." "—"Public Opinion."

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